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Old Colony Line Linked To U. S. Defense Needs; Boys 'Army Camp' Barred

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 20, 1940

In Boston: Tobin Speaks for Red Cross

The Massachusetts Special Commission on Railroad Transportation declared today that the national defense requires continued operation of the Old Colony Railroad as an integral part of the New Haven Railroad system. [Details: Page 9.]

The Boys' Clubs of America opened their annual convention in Boston with a plea that boys' camps be conducted along democratic rather than military lines. [Details: Page 9.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin addressed the first of a series of noon rallies in aid of the American Red Cross War Relief Fund at Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. [Details: Page 11.]

In Washington: President Cites Citizen Duties

The Supreme Court held the 1937 National Bituminous Coal Act constitutional. The Act was designed to stabilize the soft coal industry by fixing minimum prices and regulating marketing. "The fixing of prices, the proscription of unfair trade practices, the establishment of marketing rules respecting such sales of bituminous coal, constitute regulations within the competence of Congress under the commerce clause," the decision stated. [Details: Page 17.]

President Roosevelt told newly naturalized citizens and the 2,000,000 young Americans who have come of age this year that it was their duty always "to think first of America and at the same time to think in terms of humanity." His message was read by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at a celebration of New Citizens Day.

At a hastily called conference more than 100 prominent businessmen heard the Government's military chieftains urge the aviation industry to achieve the President's goal of a 50,000-plane air fleet "as quickly, as efficiently, and as cheaply as possible."

Milk Dumped in Chicago Wage Dispute

CHICAGO (AP)—Milk was dumped and there were scattered reports of beatings and other violence as Chicago milk deliveries were halted for the second time in a wage dispute between dealers and drivers.

Purse Seiners Seized in U. S. Defense Zone

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The Coast Guard patrol boat Aurora seized two 70-foot purse seiners and crews totaling 22 men within the 300-yard defense zone surrounding San Clemente Island, United States Navy training area. The boats were brought to the Coast Guard station here. Officials said warrants would be asked of the federal commissioner.

Army Seeks 3,400 Recruits in New York Area

NEW YORK (AP)—Headquarters of the Army Second Corps Area announced a drive to enlist 3,400 men in New York, New Jersey, and Delaware by the end of June, as part of what is described as "the most ambitious peacetime recruiting effort" ever made in the United States. The area was 400 men over strength until the War Department ordered the Army enlarged from 227,000 to 242,000 enlisted men.

Stocks, Cotton, and Wheat Prices Move Upward

NEW YORK (AP)—Securities and commodities markets generally pointed upward today, after the severe declines of last week. Wheat markets rose as much as 5 cents a bushel, after grain exchanges ruled there could be no trades under Saturday's final levels. Cotton at New York, off more than $6 a bale last week, came up as much as $1.75.

War Summary: Allies Move to Re-form Lines

In North France the French appeared to be offering vigorous opposition to the Germans who had broken through the so-called Little Maginot Line around Maubeuge and Rethel. The farthest point of the advance into France was St. Quentin. [Details: Page 1.]

In Belgium, the British and Belgians were executing a strategic retreat to join with the French troops from which they had been separated by the German thrust through Brussels.

Air raids were organized by the British over the week end for the purpose of bombing German oil reserves at Hamburg, Bremen, and other points.

In Berlin the Nazis now talk of the "injustices" of the peace of Westphalia of 1648, evoking visions of a German-controlled "federation" comparing with that which existed before the Thirty Years' War. [Details: Page 1.]

In Britain, Prime Minister Churchill predicted a new Allied assault, but his week-end address also warned of impending attack on England itself. Lord Beaverbrook, new Minister of Aircraft Production, appealed for skilled mechanics. [Details: Page 4.]

Anti-Fifth Column preparations continued on many fronts. Britain had enrolled some 500,000 "parashooter" volunteers to deal with any parachute invasion. [Details: Page 6.]

League of Nations officials and employees numbering 185 resigned under a plan of curtailment incident to flight of the organization's headquarters if Switzerland were invaded. The League has 329 employees in all. Some will be given leave. About 90 will remain on duty.

In Northern Norway, Allied and Norwegian forces were reporting steady progress at Narvik, the German-held ore port. Small German reinforcements over the difficult mountain passes were reported. Meanwhile Sweden denied reports that Germany had asked the right to transport troops over Swedish territory to relieve Narvik.

Further south in Norway, the Germans were said to have occupied Mo and the district halfway between Trondheim and Narvik. Bombs and parachute troops were used against a small remaining Allied-Norwegian force.

Canada's Development Helps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's industrial development since the last war will result in a preliminary saving of from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000 to the British Government on the purchase of Canadian minerals essential for war purposes, it was estimated recently by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Mines and Resources.

In an outline of Canada's mineral development since the last war, Dr. Camsell, who has served 20 years in his present office, pointed out that the mining industry is organized as never before to meet any demands that may be made upon it. Canada's annual production of nickel has more than quadrupled. It is one of the greatest producers of lead, copper, zinc, gold, and platinum and a large exporter of aluminum. Canada, he went on, has large metallurgical refining plants and a corps of skilled miners, metallurgists, and chemists ready to meet any problems the war may bring, and available as well for service in other parts of the Empire. The producers have passed on the advantages of their low cost of production to the British Government for war purposes by furnishing the larger part of their output at prices prevailing prior to the war.

Canadian gold, production of which last year reached $180,000,000, will play an important part, he believed, in establishing foreign credits for the purchase of armaments. This is particularly necessary in order that Great Britain might take full advantage of the United States' industrial production on a cash-and-carry basis.

Production of petroleum in the Dominion increased from 305,000 barrels in 1918 to 8,000,000 barrels last year, he added, and he expects continued developments in the oil fields in Western Canada.

He believed that careful prospecting in Canada's mineral area may disclose important sources of such as antimony, tungsten, chromium, mercury, manganese and molybdenum, of which Canada's supply is deficient.

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Club Speakers

Underwood

Mrs. F. H. Clausen
(top) chairman of the American Citizenship Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and

Mrs. Gustav Ketterer
Chairman of the Federation's Legislation Department

Club Women War Against Fear and Hate

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20—An attack on three enemies of democracy—fear, prejudice, and hate—was proposed to the great army of women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as delegates from the thousands of clubs making up the organization opened their annual council meeting today.

A call for such a moral drive, as well as for participation by the United States in some form of world organization of the future, was made in the form of a resolution placed before the Council by four department chairmen following its approval some months ago by the National Board of the Federation.

"It is the responsibility of the women of this country," the resolution holds, "to help in overcoming the enemies of democracy—fear, prejudice, and hate—and to create an intelligent and courageous public opinion which will strengthen the forces of democracy so that no opportunity may be lost by our Government to assist in securing a just settlement of the present conflict."

Share in Responsibility

Going farther, the resolution advocates that the United States "be prepared to share the responsibility for establishing and maintaining some form of world organization, wherein the moral values will be accepted as the framework of civilization."

In the same declaration appears the Federation's current emphasis on the need for recognizing the importance of religion in world affairs.

"Only spiritual force," it asserts, "can generate the power to make tangible the hope of mankind for peace with justice and liberty."

This resolution is the outgrowth of programs of study in individual clubs in which this subject has been given serious consideration for a number of years, explained Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the four department chairman who presented it. Mrs. Ketterer heads the Legislative Department.

Turning Point Reached

"We realize," she said in an interview, "that the greatest force in strengthening any democracy is the spiritual force, and only through making this become more effective can we ever hope for peace. The spiritual force can break down that barrier of fear, and in its place build hope. If the spiritual force predominates, love will take the place of hate.

"I feel that we have reached a turning point in our country. If our democracy is to be strengthened, it is time for every intelli-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Speedy Action In Washington On Defenses

Officials talk with airplane producers—New Lindbergh challenge is subject of debate.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—From all quarters in Washington today came the rush of developments in the emergency preparedness program, spurred on by the President and nonpartisan legislative action:

War, Treasury, and Navy officials met with representatives of the airplane industry in the office of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, to speed the goal of 50,000 airplanes.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved and sent to the Senate a peacetime record Army supply bill calling for expenditures of $1,820,941,004 to strengthen defense.

President Roosevelt met with his legislative leaders for an hour and a half and received assurances of prompt defense action. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, said the Senate would take up the Army supply bill immediately. Early June adjournment of Congress is still hoped for, he added.

Aviation Lack Emphasized

Army air officials meanwhile appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee supporting Mr. Roosevelt's preparedness drive and emphasizing lack of adequate aviation forces at present.

Navy officials meanwhile asked the House Naval Affairs Committee to relax labor standards and to drop the present 10 per cent profit limitations on shipbuilding contracts in the Vinson bill, scheduled to be reported favorably tomorrow. Civil service requirements would also be dropped.

Debate on the Roosevelt preparedness program, in the light of the attack by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh last night, was also heard today in Congress.

More than 100 leaders of all branches of aviation met in the preliminary conference with Secretary Morgenthau, Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Johnson told the big group that with "the present temper of the country, under the leadership of the President, we'll get things done."

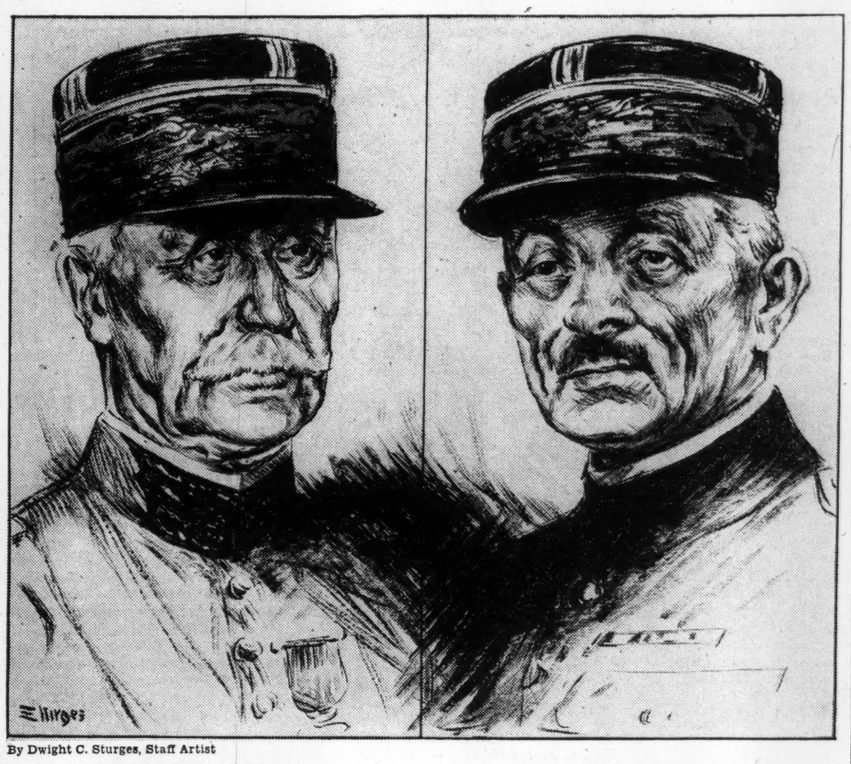
Calls for Teamwork

"We want your team and our team to get organized," he continued, "to get this job done efficiently and economically—at the least possible cost to the taxpayers."

Mr. Compton stressed the close co-operation between Government

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Fall of St. Quentin Admitted; Nazis Tell 'Federation' Plan; New Front Looms in Balkans



By Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Marshal Henri Pétain
Chosen by Premier Reynaud of France as President of Council and War Adviser.
'They shall not pass.'—Pétain at Battle of Verdun, 1916.

Gen. Maxime Weygand
Named Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied land forces in place of General Gamelin.
'If France is ever in danger, send for Weygand.'—Foch.

France drafts best men to meet crisis; Weygand puts faith in battle in the open: Page 5.

Allied Armies bracing for battle under new leadership of General Weygand.

By the Associated Press

Five German mechanized divisions were forcing their way west across the Northern French plains today in a drive toward the English Channel, easing the threat of an advance on Paris.

Their apparent objective was to drive a wedge between the French forces defending Paris and the Allied armies — Britain, Belgian, and French—in Belgium.

French military authorities early today had admitted the capture by the Germans of St. Quentin, of grim memories in the World War, that lies 80 miles northeast of Paris.

As for the Netherlands a German communiqué said: "After disposing of the last opposition on the Island of Walcheren, the entire Netherlands, with all its islands, is in German hands."

Royal Air Force Active

Meanwhile the British Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force bombers over the week end had raided German communications lines and supply bases from Hamburg and Bremen in the North to Sedan in the South. The R. A. F. centered its attacks on oil stores, feeding tanks, and concentrations of the dive bombers which form the spearhead of the Nazi offensive.

Flames from Bremen oil reservoirs shot up 2,000 feet, pilots said, lighting the countryside for 50 miles and covering the City in a deep blanket of smoke.

After dropping 300 bombs in the five-hour attack, the planes turned for home as other fires popped into view among oil tanks.

The morning communiqué from Paris said that French troops were combatting a German "push" north of St. Quentin, while a War Ministry spokesman reported the German columns seeking to drive through to the Channel Ports had attacked heavily east of Cambrai.

Cambrai is 25 miles north of St. Quentin, and the westernmost point the German army has attained in its attempted drive toward the coast.

Cambrai Battle Goes On

The French fought throughout yesterday in the Cambrai region and the struggle was resumed today.

Military authorities said the most violent fighting was in the region between La Fère, about 12 miles south of St. Quentin, and Landrecies, about 25 miles north of that City.

At Montmédy, some 20 miles southeast of Sedan, at the hinge of the main Maginot and Little Maginot lines, German infantry came over in two massive attacks on the main Maginot fortifications after heavy artillery preparation.

The French were said to have thrown them back with heavy loss at the Montmédy bridgehead over the Chiers River.

This attack was interpreted as a diversion to the flank of the general drive toward the West.

Dispatches From Berlin

Berlin dispatches stated that Germany moved up heavy forces today along a steadily expanding front in Northern France, where the spearhead of a powerful offensive pointed in the direction of Channel Ports vital to a direct assault upon England.

Already in possession of St. Quentin and the west bank of the Somme, according to the High Command, the armored German legions were within 100 miles of Calais, threatening to cut off British troops engaged in desperate fighting in Belgium, and 80 miles northeast of Paris.

Further south, between the Oise and Aisne rivers, the Germans reported they were continuing to hammer at the bending Allied battle lines near Laon, less than 80 miles from Paris itself.

Apparently it was the purpose of the German High Command to keep the Allies guessing whether the main offensive, bolstered by some 800,000 reinforcements withdrawn from the Netherlands, would strike westward along the Somme toward the Channel or southwest along the Oise toward Paris.

Authoritative sources said that the French were regrouping their armies for an attack northeastward from Central France to relieve the pressure on the capital, but declared that effective counter measures to meet this operation had been devised.

The salient which the Germans have driven into Northern France varies in depth from 30 to 50 miles and is about 80 miles across at the widest point.

German drive westward varies World War plan: Page 5.

Berlin Talks Federalizing Of Conquered

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 20—The Nazis' plans for rearranging the Europe of the future to suit German taste have burgeoned in the Wilhelmstrasse and in Nazi circles over the week end.

For the continued advance of German Armies have opened new political vistas to National Social-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Reich issues currency for occupied area: Financial Page. Hitler chooses treaty site: Page 4.

Europe Eyes Ciano in Albania; Hungary Due to Get Slovakia?

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The White House said today that President Roosevelt's communications to Premier Mussolini of Italy would not be made public, nor would anything be said about replies received from Rome.

ROME, May 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano is arranging to go to Albania—Italy's Balkan outpost—tomorrow as a sequel to his advice to Italians to be ready for a call from Premier Mussolini to gain the Nation's aspirations.

Count Ciano, it was said, intends

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 20 — Hungarian co-operation with Germany in any Third Reich extension of the war into the Balkans—in return for which Hungary would be given the German "protectorate" of Slovakia—is believed here to have resulted from the most recent Berlin-Budapest discussions.

The recent Hungarian mobilization was, according to reliable sources intended for a possible rapid move northwards into Slovakia whenever Germany gave the order. Hungary, the same sources maintain, has been informed that whatever happens on the Western Front, whether the Germans are victorious or checked, Reich forces intend to march into the Balkans so that Hungary would do well to follow Berlin's advice.

Budapest's allegations of the ill-treatment of Hungarian minorities in Slovakia during the past few weeks have been Hungary's excuse for numerous outspoken attacks. At the beginning of May, Hungary was using "totalitarian language" toward Slovakia—phrases such as "the limit of our patience has been reached." Budapest's official radio declared that "repeated and intolerable provocation that is being committed by the Slovak Government is being watched in Budapest with growing anxiety and misgivings."

Main concentrations of the Hungarian troops are at present on the Slovak frontier at Kassa (former Slovak Kosice) and southwest of Budapest. Observers have little doubt that, with German connivance, Hungary would be able to conquer Slovakia.

But such are the complications in the political situation in Central Europe that Slovak spokesmen still maintain that in case of a clash with Hungary, Slovakia would receive Reich support. If past history of German political strategy in Central Europe is any guide, then Germany's help will be given to that country which it considers most useful for its next aggression.

Pro-Allied feeling in Hungary has suffered from the Allies' repeated promises to reconstitute Czechoslovakia. To Hungary, this appears as a definite blow at reconstitution of the former pre-1914 Hungarian Kingdom which included all of Slovakia, and also is contrary to the basic Hungarian policy which always has considered subjection or expulsion from Central Europe of Slav elements as essential to its own secure existence.

Fair Has Best Day

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The paid attendance at the New York World's Fair Saturday was 229,200, the largest since the Fair opened this year. This figure compared with 191,196 the Saturday before, and 158,545 for the comparable Saturday last year.

This Changing World

Economic Defense—Time for Businessmen to Be Recalled to Administrative Service in Washington—The Job to Be Done

By H. B. Elliston

The national unity which is everywhere hailed as the most gratifying result of the President's defense message has a reminiscent ring about it. Much the same sentiment greeted previous defense messages. But now that Americans have had a glimpse of the shape of things to come in the event of a Nazi victory, they will expect more than a verbal expression of national unity. They will expect to see an attempt made to establish it.

Only with national unity will the American people get their money's worth. It is doubtful whether there has been such an end-result out of past appropriations. We read, at any rate, of Senators saying that billions for defense have been poured down a rathole. The criticism may or may not be partisan. More significant is the statement of experts that the things upon which the money has been spent are in varying degree obsolescent for the kind of warfare that Herr Hitler is waging. It would be an expression of national unity if a bipartisan committee (as Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has proposed) would be appointed to explore the facts not only for the people's enlightenment but also for help in future programs.

* * *

But the seriousness of the times requires a much more constructive expression of national unity than a reporting committee. The present and the future make the past antiquated in more senses than one. What is happening in Europe calls for a committee of action, and not a group composed of men-on-the-spot in Washington, either; but a body of the know-how men who are working at private tasks outside Washington. In short, the businessman is needed again in the nation's capital.

This is a need that springs to the eyes in any view of the defense program. Military defense boils down to a problem in economic defense, and this in turn is a problem of industrial production. Guns are made in foundries, a speed-up in turning out aircraft requires industrial engineering, shells come out of factories, the workshop is the place where machine tools are fabricated, and the coordination of all this work demands industrial management. Only producers can put through such a production program. And no country is richer than America in the industrial and management genius required for it. It must be tapped if the preparedness program which has so suddenly become the No. 1 problem in America is to be fulfilled efficiently.

The set-up is at hand in the War Resources Board which is either disbanded or in a state of suspended animation. This was the fruit of the last call for preparedness. The President made the appointments in August, 1939, and the body he brought together in Washington was headed by United States Steel's E. R. Stettinius, Jr. At the time one understood the tasks of the Board to be two-fold. The first was to act as a civilian advisory Committee to the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Second, if an emergency should arise, the Board was to be "an executive agency of the Government with broad powers similar to those of the old War Industries Board; namely, the one under Bernard M. Baruch. But this Board never got a chance to do anything useful. As soon as the personnel was announced, the New Dealers got alarmed, and Secretary Ickes attacked the Board as "a potential nucleus for an extra-legal autocracy."

* * *

Yet this committee, or one like it, will have to be re-established if the United States is going to get the right kind of preparedness. Theoreticians can't do it. New Dealers are hardly the men, even if they have had the practical experience, to give an economic program a start in the direction of production. Hitherto they have been engaged in devoting themselves to ways and means of redistributing the national income by legislative and administrative methods. This point of view governed the disposition of past defense appropriations. On the last occasion the feeling arose that they were more interested in using defense money for "pump-priming" the economy than for building the Nation's defenses.

A business council like the War Resources Board would think only of production. There would be no hesitation in paving a way back to Washington for the businessman but for the strained relations between business and government. Men from the business world have been suspect during the present Administration. Either they have been called in for consultation only during short-lived breathing spells in the New Deal effort to control business or they have been relegated to advisory committees. Partly the fault has been theirs. In the lush days they built up vested interests in the country's politics as well as its business which invited the controlled to turn controller when the economy collapsed. The struggle isn't yet over. But it must be suspended if national unity is to have any meaning in the portentous days ahead.

Part-Republican Cabinet Considered by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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WASHINGTON, May 20 — The immediate and potentially far-reaching effect which the European war crisis is rapidly exerting on domestic politics is illustrated in two developments which became known here May 18. These are:

1. President Roosevelt is giving consideration to the idea of reconstructing his Cabinet on an attempted bi-partisan, coalition basis, is contemplating including four Republicans in a new Cabinet setup, and this week summoned Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, to Washington to urge him again to take a Cabinet post.

2. Republican Party leaders have before them an influentially sponsored proposal to postpone their Philadelphia convention for 30 days in the hope that the shape of the war will have become clearer by then and will have lifted its shadow from urgent and more campaignable domestic issues.

The suggestion that a small group of Republican leaders should gather in executive session in Philadelphia on June 24 and then technically adjourn the national convention for a month, has the eye and the interest of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader in the Senate, Representative Joseph Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the House, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and others.

It is being sponsored principally by Colonel Knox, who was Republican Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936 and who earnestly advocated it in conversations with highly-placed Republican politicians in the Capitol earlier this week. He advocated it on the ground that the grave and shocking turn of affairs in the European war has rendered the foreign policy of both parties uncertain and unsettled because dictated by new and unforseeable events, that another 30 days may clarify the picture in such a way as to guide the convention in the choice of the Republican nominee and the character of the platform, and finally that it gives Republicans the possible strategic advantage of meeting after the Democrats.

Taft Reported Opposed

It is understood that the proposal has been discussed with Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who is reported to oppose it on the basis that it would show a lack of sober and statesmanlike leadership, and would give all the appearance of conceding both initiative and victory to the Administration.

It has not been discussed with District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey lest he would oppose it, probably on the basis that his candidacy, now reaching the peak of its strength, might be handicapped by such a delay in the convention. Sponsors of the plan have also been contacting the Republican National Committee and the prospects of its adoption are not great, but the fact that it is even being seriously considered is important.

The attention which President Roosevelt is giving to the possibility of obtaining something approaching a coalition Cabinet reflects ideas which he has been discussing with close associates since the beginning of the war. Twice before he has sought to induce Colonel Knox to accept a Cabinet post, but the publisher declined because the crisis as it affects the United States did not seem sufficiently acute and because it had not developed that there would be large enough Republican representation in the Cabinet.

G. O. P. Objectives

The President is not this time, if he can help it, taking no for an answer from Colonel Knox who is warmly sympathetic to Mr. Roosevelt's pro-Ally measures-short-of-war policies, and who already is leading a civilian committee to assist in developing a large-scale program for training air pilots.

It is being pointed out, however, that this would not be a genuine coalition cabinet, because Mr. Roosevelt, not the Republican Party, would be choosing Republicans personally and politically satisfactory to him and because, therefore, the Republican Party as such would not be sharing any coalition responsibility in the Government.

Such a "coalition cabinet" is viewed by Republican leaders as a presidential device to strengthen himself and the New Deal in office. It is held that a "coalition cabinet" cannot be a personal coalition but must be a party coalition, if it is to be real, and the Republican Party appears to have no intention of making such an alliance.

Students Favor War Commission

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 18 (AP)—Aiming to present the youthful slant on things in general, 187 pupils from secondary schools in New York State, New England and New Jersey are holding their second annual two-day Current Events Congress on the Syracuse University campus.

Dividing into four committees, the delegates prepared bills for scrutiny of the entire body following debate.

Bills considered urged:

The Congress appoint a seven-man commission of life membership to determine when a state of war exists between two foreign powers and to determine the combat zone;

Purchases on a cash and carry basis with no loans to belligerent corporations, Governments or individuals;

That the Presidents of the United States and Argentina invite all Central and South American countries to attend a conference in Buenos Aires in September, 1940, to establish a reciprocal trade agreement and a treaty for all nations attending;

Construction of a Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, with double locks (this was the sole recommendation on national defense);

A United States embargo on all war materials to Japan; that all loans to these countries be prohibited; that the United States refuse to recognize any treaty between Japan and China that would oppose the open door policy, the nine-power treaty or any internationally recognized pact.

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Art of Mexican Colonial Period

Museum of Moderh Art, New York

Ten-Section Oil on Canvas Screen

The above painting was loaned by the National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico City, to the "Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art" exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Museum of Modern Art, New York

Warrior With Club

This work of the Tarascan period was loaned by the Mexico City Museum for the New York exhibit.

Extensive Display of Mexican Art Of All Periods on View in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—The most comprehensive display of 20 centuries of Mexican art—encompassing all periods and types of sculpture, painting and artifacts ever exhibited outside Mexico—is on public view at the Museum of Modern Art here, where it will remain through September.

Works on display range from pre-conquest sculpture and handicraft of the Maya, Totanac, Olmac, Tarascan, Aztec and other cultures through the colonial period to the works of modern artists like Diego Rivera and Jose Clemente Orozco. Sculpture and ornamental items have been carved from basalt, andesite, limestone, jade and other stones.

The three gallery floors and the greater part of the Museum's sculpture garden are filled with several thousand Mexican art objects.

In conjunction with the art display the Museum is also presenting a series of concerts by Carlos Chaves, Mexican composer and conductor, which will trace in music, as the art display does visually, the whole artistic history and culture of the neighboring country south of the Rio Grande.

"One is astounded not only by the abundance of beautiful objects that the Mexicans make, but by the quality and aesthetic achievement in so many of them," Antonio Castro-Leal, a foremost Mexican art critic, writes in the Museum's catalogue on the exhibit. "The simplest jar surprises at times with its beauty of proportions. In the decorations of Guadalajara pottery, the poetic sense of composition and line reminds us of Persian prints and the softness of tone and happy decorative inventiveness makes the Talavera of Puebla akin to the ceramics of China.

"To this feeling for beauty, at once naive and refined, the Mexican adds an abundant resourcefulness and an almost Asiatic capacity for minute detail."

The honorary committee of the display includes Castello Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, while the executive committee consists of General Eduardo Hay, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and John E. Abbott, executive vice-president of the Museum of Modern Art.

McNutt Has Use For Buried Gold

SEATTLE, Wash., May 20 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, warning that "we are unprepared even to defend our own shores," proposed that the United States use its huge store of gold at Fort Knox, Ky., to purchase war supplies and subsidize war industries.

The Social Security Administrator recalled that Americans have sold 8,500,000 tons of scrap iron to Japan and told a Sunday citizenship audience:

"It looks very much like a situation in which an amiable freedom-loving Nation is, without realizing it, exposing itself to grave perils for the sake of the junk business.

"The danger lies in powerful men-of-war steaming into Manila Harbor, into Guam, the Hawaiian Islands and—if we dare to think of it—into San Diego and through the Panama Canal. Huge, sleek men-of-war, flying a foreign flag, and made from American junk!"

Local Option Case Interests Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLBROOK, Ariz.—Local option under present Arizona laws is possible if a decision of Superior Judge John P. Clark is upheld by the Supreme Court.

Judge Clark ruled that there is "no public necessity" for liquor being sold in the small Mormon farming community of Lakeside, south of here. He ordered set aside a license granted by the liquor control division of the State Tax Commission.

His decision makes history because the case is the first one to come before any Arizona court on the "public necessity" issue.

Citizens of Lakeside protested to the control division that public sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to liquor being sold in their town.

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Taft Found Adding to Strength In His 12-State Midwest Swing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20—Beginning the second lap of his final preconvention campaign tour, Senator Robert A. Taft, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination today, entered the closely contested State of Missouri, and the indications are that his present 12-State swing through the Midwest is bringing him increased delegate strength.

Following his conferences with delegates and party leaders from Kansas and adjoining States in Topeka yesterday, and with Missouri Republican politicians today, one evident conclusion was that the grave international outlook is helping rather than hurting the Ohio's Senator's chances.

While the war crisis inevitably diverts attention from even the most pressing domestic issues, it is apparent that Senator Taft is attracting increased Republican support from those who feel that he would apply the most cautious and seasoned judgment to the handling of delicate foreign affairs.

The minimum assurances which were given to the Senator today were that he could count on 12 of the 30 Missouri delegates to the Philadelphia convention. The rest of the delegation is reported to be divided, with eight for District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, four for Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg and six uncertain. The Dewey managers claim 15 of the Missouri delegates.

In his campaign speeches Senator Taft is making it plain that he does not intend to withhold criticism of the New Deal because of the seriousness of the war situation. He contends that the very seriousness of the situation demands that the country be aware of where the New Deal is taking it and recognize the extent to which its policies are weakening even the Nation's defenses.

During the course of his Topeka address Senator Taft accused the New Deal of fostering fiscal policies which are "threatening the Nation with financial bankruptcy at the very moment when we may need every resource to develop sound national armament. It is domestic policy which may leave us weak and unprepared for attack."

"Under cover of war, the New Deal domestic program is sneaking quietly on," the Ohio candidate said. "Every day bureaus are issuing new regulations and extending their own power. The Democratic policy in Congress is entirely clear. It is to avoid any controversial debate on domestic issues, particularly with relation to the debt limit of $45,000,000,000 with the hope that the people's interest in events abroad may devote their attention from events at home.

"A government willing to add $4,000,000,000 a year to the public debt is practically unlimited in the power which it can buy for itself at public expense."

In answer to the criticism sometimes made of his own campaign and that of other Republican presidential aspirants, that they disagree only with the methods and not the objectives of the New Deal, Senator Taft declared that the New Deal's methods "have swallowed up their objectives. Their methods have become their objectives."

Senator Taft conferred with former Gov. Alf M. Landon, at whose home in Topeka he was a dinner guest Sunday, for more than five hours discussing the whole range for foreign and domestic policies.

Governor Landon said that while the Kansas delegation is still committed to no candidate other than its "favorite son," Senator Arthur Capper, he thought that Senator Taft had made a most favorable impression during his two days at the Kansas capitol.

Progressive Party Lauded

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., May 20 (AP)—The Progressive Party program will make and keep democracy safe for America, United States Senator M. La Follette, Jr., declared yesterday in a prepared address to a conference celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Party's founding in Wisconsin.

Asserting that the "Progressive Party is the Party of today in Wisconsin and . . . that it will be the party of tomorrow in the Nation," Senator La Follette denied he would bolt the Party in his campaign for re-election this year.

Warning against involvement in the European war, Senator La Follette said:

"America has the opportunity of emerging from this world crisis as the strongest Nation on earth if we will follow our determination to solve our own domestic problems and keep out of the European war."

Had It All the Time

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, May 20 (AP)—George Riach, native of Scotland, who has lived in the United States since 1910, applied for naturalization and discovered he had been an American citizen for 22 years without knowing it.

Judge James W. Porter, in reviewing Mr. Riach's application, found the latter had served with the United States Army in the World War. That, the Judge ruled, was all that was necessary.

Coalition Plan Draws Attack From Landon

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20—While still supporting President Roosevelt's emergency defense program and the main objectives of his foreign policy, former Gov. Alf M. Landon is today exerting the full influence of his position as head of the Republican Party to avert any coalition alliance which would impair the functioning of the two-party system of government or obscure a clear-cut election this fall.

Before departing for Washington this afternoon where later this week he will by invitation confer with President Roosevelt on critical issues growing out of the grave turn of events in the European war, Mr. Landon unexpectedly issued a statement warning against any tampering with "the essential functions of democracy" in time of peace.

As interpreted here, this direct declaration by the Republican Party's 1936 Presidential candidate who has but lately been mentioned as a distinguished public servant whom Mr. Roosevelt would like to draw into his Cabinet at this time, gives in effect an advance answer to any such possibility.

Effect on Lineup

It also serves another purpose. It puts an official and influential spike in the movement which Mr. Landon's 1936 running mate, Col. Frank Knox, is reported to be actively pressing, that of encouraging the President to reorganize his whole Cabinet on a bi-partisan basis.

While Mr. Landon insists that he did not have Colonel Knox in mind in issuing his statement at this time, its effect, however, is to discourage any Republican leader from lending his support to any kind of coalition which the former Governor believes would tend to give up unwisely and unnecessarily, the normal processes of free government in time of peace.

"I regard as dangerous," the titular head of the Republican Party declared, "any attempt to decrease the vitality of the two-party system as it operates in this country or to obscure the meaning or purpose of the forthcoming party conventions and national elections, whether that attempt comes directly or in the guise of a government by party alliance in time of peace.

"We can and will achieve any necessary degree of national unity without impairing the normal operation of the conventions, the campaign and the election—the system by which the people themselves choose and support their leadership.

Free Elections Essential

"In this critical period when free government is under attack in the world, it becomes doubly urgent that we in America safeguard and maintain the essential functions of democracy. The very bases of these functions are free elections and party responsibility. I cannot observe without great concern proposals that we voluntarily place some limitation upon these functions as the result of the acceleration of the war in Europe.

"Specifically, I am opposed to any suggestion that the Republican party postpone its national convention or lend itself to any intangible coalitions which would tend to decrease party responsibility. We Republicans can best serve the ends of national unity by maintaining ourselves as a patriotic and constructive party of the opposition, in the best tradition of popular government, until we are voted into power by the elections next November. Thereafter, the country will need and expect the same service from our Democratic friends.

Past New Deal Support

More than any other Republican leader in the midwest Mr. Landon has a record of supporting President Roosevelt on important issues of foreign policy even when that support was unpopular with Republican opinion. He supported him on repeal of the arms embargo, in opposition to the Ludlow anti-war amendment, and in his speech last week he countered isolationist sentiment in his own party by appealing for a more active American role in world affairs.

Gov. Landon's present position is thus not that of a perpetual partisan critic of the President but springs from his conviction that it would be harmful for the country and fatal to the Republican Party to become submerged in any pseudo-alliance which would have the effect of extending the New Deal longer in office.

It is Mr. Landon's objective to maintain a practical balance between co-operation with the President upon agreed lines and party independence which, he believes, needs to be fully preserved.

Justice Department's Staff Head Resigns

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Delay in bringing to trial a Federal anti-trust suit against eight large motion picture companies led to the resignation Saturday of William P. Farnsworth, who handled the Government's investigation in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

He explained that his private practice had suffered while he served as head of the New York office of the United States Department of Justice staff handling the antitrust suit. He said he had thought the hearing would begin last December. The trial is tentatively set for June 3, Mr. Farnsworth's resignation is effective June 1.

Answer to Food Surplus Seen in Consumption Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18—Not overproduction, but underconsumption, is American agriculture's primary problem, and that will be solved as soon as the people turn their attention to it, according to Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

"We have learned to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but we still haven't learned how to use the extra blade," Mr. Perkins told 250 businessmen, farmers, and welfare officials on the first "birthday" of the Government food-stamp plan here May 16.

"If the stamp plan were operating on a Nation-wide basis, studies have shown, production of such surplus commodities as butter and eggs would have to be stepped up 12 or 13 per cent," he continued. "Once America turns its attention as a people to the problems of distribution, as it did to that of production, we will be on our way out of the wilderness. It took a century to succeed in the first job. It will take many years to do the second."

Refers to Menu

Illustrating his point, Mr. Perkins referred to the menu at the dinner in connection with the observance. It showed fruit, baked ham, boiled rice, eggs, lima beans, and apple pie. Every item was a "surplus commodity" whose retail price the Government had helped to maintain by its double-edged plan of moving the farmers' crops and feeding the needy through the sale of special relief stamps.

While Mr. Perkins spoke, Rochester relief recipients were setting a new record for stamp purchases on the first day of the second year of its operation. At the close of business May 16, the local Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's office reported the sale of $52,909 worth of orange stamps to more than 5,000 customers, as compared with $12,268 to 2,253 persons on May 16, 1939.

Under the plan, which since its inauguration in Rochester has been extended to 67 other centers, blue stamps are given purchasers at the rate of one for every two orange stamps purchased. Orange stamps can be used as cash to purchase anything, blue to buy only surplus commodities. The project, designed to give the needy a choice of stores, to move surplus crops, and to give retailers an opportunity to sell, brought more than $3,000,000 into retail food trade in Rochester in 1939.

War Poses Problem

But even if America solves its distribution problem, the war in Europe will pose another that will take all its ingenuity to meet, Mr. Perkins held.

"This war, in its net effect, will deal a body blow to the American farmer, especially in so far as the exporting outlet is concerned," he said. "After peace is declared, an adjustment will be necessary in American agriculture so extensive as to make efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration seem like child's play."

Technological progress, he said, although causing immediate dislocation in employment, "because not enough new industries have developed to take up the slack," in the long run "will be to the advantage of civilization, since on the whole machines create new industries and more jobs."

The "birthday party" brought to Rochester Kris B. Bemis, Regional Director of the 13-state northeastern FSCC district, with headquarters in Philadelphia; John A. McAuliffe of Brooklyn, Field Supervisor, under whom the plan once operated in Rochester, and John L. McLaren, Regional Business Manager. Fred A. Lester, head of the Rochester FSCC office, was host.

Mr. Perkins announced that under the expanded stamp plan scheduled to begin on July first, 56,000,000 pounds of butter, 59,000,000 dozen eggs, and 180,000,000 pounds of pork will be moved in a year. At the same time, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced in Washington that plans were under way to extend the stamp plan to from 125 to 150 centers, benefiting 4,000,000 needy persons.

'Trojan Horse' Raids Charged In San Francisco Labor Fold

SAN FRANCISCO—This highly unionized city is seeking a solution to so-called "Trojan horse" raids by one labor organization or another in which employers are not at fault yet lost money and production.

The situation became acute here when members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations clashed outside the Euclid Candy Company's plant and police brought about order but with the injury of some of the fighters.

The company actually has contracts with each union, but it claims the C. I. O. organization has attempted to overthrow the A. F. of L. union's contract, first by attempts to prevent A. F. of L. workers from entering the plant, and then by "phony demands" and a so-called strike even though the workers were under a negotiated contract.

Coercive Attempt Charged

Edward D. Vandeleur, Secretary of the California Federation of Labor, charges that seven C. I. O. warehousemen went on a strike to coerce 200 A. F. of L. production workers to join the C. I. O.

Mr. Vandeleur explained that "the C. I. O. had seven warehousemen in the Euclid Candy Company plant, whom the A. F. of L. never molested. It was neither our desire nor intention to raid the C. I. O. where they had a legitimate membership, because such raiding is inimical to the welfare of the entire labor movement. However, the C. I. O. seems to have forgotten its slogan about organizing the unorganized and is concentrating upon raiding established A. F. of L. unions enjoying mutually agreeable contractual relations with employers."

When A. F. of L. workers entered the candy plant after being transported to work in busses, escorted by police, they had to go through C. I. O. picket lines. They were booed and hissed. Later when street fights broke out, police were ordered to restore order. Five persons were slightly injured, three pickets, two policemen.

Joint Board Chosen

When the situation had reached this stage a joint meeting of the executive committees of the San Francisco Employers' Council and the Association of San Francisco Distributors was held. A special joint committee was named "to devise ways and means of protecting employers against interruptions of commerce on account of such jurisdictional raids and to prevent the facts involved and their serious implications to the entire membership of these two (labor) organizations."

The Euclid Candy Company described itself as "an innocent and helpless victim, a million-dollar San Francisco manufacturing industry with an annual pay roll of $300,000."

The company charged this million-dollar industry was "being jeopardized by the unfair and illegal activities of C. I. O. leaders in their war on A. F. of L. unions."

Wage and Vacation Issue

However E. Paton, President of Local 1-6 of the C. I. O. union, contended that the "dispute is a strike by our union, representing nine warehousemen, for increased wages, vacations, and other conditions." He denied that it was a jurisdictional dispute or a C. I. O. raid of the A. F. of L. He criticized the Police Department "for beating two of our men pickets . . . and one of our female members."

Then by way of giving the C. I. O. union's view of the bargaining agencies in the plant, Mr. Paton said, "120 out of 170 production workers changed their affiliation (from the A. F. of L. to the C. I. O.) some weeks ago." He said that about 30 policemen had "refused admittance to any employees who did not have telegrams from the A. F. of L. stating they were in good standing."

Mr. Paton insisted that "a thorough investigation will prove that the right is entirely on the side of the I. L. W. U. (C. I. O.) and the employees who have been locked out of their jobs by refusing to continue to pay tribute to the A. F. of L., even though the great majority of them by secret ballot voted to change their affiliation."

This statement, according to A. F. of L. spokesmen, is an admission of a "Trojan horse" said by the C. I. O. The A. F. of L. claims that the C. I. O. has dropped an "unwritten understanding" that neither side would interfere in plants where working agreements existed with employers. Hence the Federation is pushing its efforts to combat what it considers are deliberate raids on its unions.

Meanwhile, nonpartisan labor observers were declaring that there were plenty of unorganized fields for each organization to exploit, and also that inter-factional labor strife, fanned by outbreaks such as that at the candy plant, would send an antilabor proposal before the State's voters in the fall.

Tulips Mask Tears In Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 20 (AP)—Dutch residents of this little Netherlands of the New World opened their annual tulip festival here with smiles, but behind their smiles were fears for a fatherland overrun by war.

Dressed in seventeenth century robes of office as the Burgomeister, Mayor Henry Gerlings led a gay parade. He said, however, that he could not help thinking of relatives and friends from Amsterdam to the Belgian frontier.

"We're happy here and we're glad we're here," he said, "but we older ones just can't help thinking of those in the old country."

To the "Tulpenfest" thronged an estimated 185,000 visitors, taxing all facilities of this city of 15,000. Approximately one-third of the 3,000,000 tulips lining the streets were in full bloom.

Scores of Holland's young men and women scrubbed the streets, a traditional ceremony, and lighthearted others performed the "klompen" dance. To them war was remote.

Elsewhere in the city, which is as American as any other in its physical setting, their elders wept.

John van Bragt, Superintendent of Parks and chief of the tulip growers, has three nephews with The Netherlands Army. Mrs. M. F. Lanham, who claims descent from William the Silent, has been in touch with the Royal Family, now in London.

Philip Streholt has seven brothers in The Netherlands, five with the army, and he has heard from none of them since the Germans occupied the little lowland country.

FCC Sets Aside 40 Channels For Frequency Modulation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Federal Communications Commission today opened the way for a vast new advancement in the art of radiocasting.

In the already crowded radio spectrum, it has cleared a place for commercial use of "frequency modulation," the new type of "staticless radio" that may some day make the receiving set in your living room as obsolete as the cylinder phonograph record.

Hailing FM as "one of the most significant contributions to radio in recent years," the Commission set aside 40 channels, each 200 kilocycles wide, for "FM" radiocasting. They are in the high frequency end of the spectrum, ranging from 42,000 to 50,000 kilocycles, and will provide room for 35 regular high-frequency radiocast stations and five non-commercial educational radiocast stations.

But wait. Don't toss your old model radio set away yet.

"FM," says the Commission, "will not make obsolete the receivers now in use. Standard broadcasting is on an entirely different frequency band from that to be occupied by frequency modluation. FM will not interfere with it.

"Present standard broadcasting will continue, and certainly for a number of years will render full service.

"The extent to which in future years listeners will be attracted away from the standard band cannot be predicted."

Manufacturers' testimony before the FCC in March indicated that sets will soon be provided capable of receiving both FM and regular radiocasts.

The principle of frequency modulation has long been known, but its practical use was not demonstrated until recently. Its promoters claim it will give a more faithful reproduction of sound and much less interference than the standard radiocast of today.

Applications for FM broadcast stations will be considered by the Commission as soon as revised rules and regulations are promulgated, and new application forms made available. Meanwhile, pending applications for high-frequency radiocast stations on an experimental basis, filed under the old rules and regulations, will be dismissed without prejudice and the way opened to file new applications for either experimental or regular FM radiocast stations, which may include the simultaneous transmission of facsimile programs, when the new regulations are announced.

Thousands of Government station assignments had to be shifted to make way for FM, but these changes were made with the consent of the Inter-Department Radio Advisory Committee, giving due consideration to future radio operation from an international standpoint, so far as could be foreseen.

Sinking Fund Enables South Carolina To Avoid Debts in Erecting Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—No bond issues, no obligations of any sort were incurred by the State of South Carolina in building the present State Office Building, costing $815,000, and the new office building, aggregating $1,060,000, Secretary Frank C. Robinson of the State Sinking Fund Commission, told a recent luncheon meeting of the Lions Club here.

Both structures were financed by the Sinking Fund Commission and the two buildings will be owned outright by the State in about 15 years. The present State Office Building was constructed entirely with sinking fund insurance, while the new office building is being erected with a Federal grant of approximately $576,000 and the balance financed by the sinking fund.

The money was acquired by the sinking fund from its insurance funds. The State pays $1 per square foot rental, which will retire the indebtedness. The speaker said that there were no mortgages against either building.

Formed in 1878, the Sinking Fund Commission consisted of the State constitutional officers. The object of the commission was to receive appropriations and tax collectiones and proceeds from the sale of public lands for the purpose of retiring State bonds.

Probably the most important function of the Sinking Fund Commission, Mr. Robinson said, is to insure public buildings, institutions and schools. Today the total liability of the Sinking Fund Commission amounts to $54,000,000, representing insurance overage.

Annual premiums last year aggregated $350,000 and the average loss for the last decade has been $165,000. The balance automatically relegates to the reserve fund which, under legislative decree, can equal 5 per cent of the total liability. The fire loss has remained practically stationery for a number of years, although the liability has greatly increased. Mr. Robinson attributed this to better quality buildings being constructed as well as better maintenance.

Types of insurance carried by the Sinking Fund Commission free for State buildings include tornado, windstorm, fire and lightning. Public schools are included in this protection.

Sinking fund rates are 20 per cent below those of old-line companies, the speaker pointed out. Among the progressive measures initiated by the Sinking Fund Commission has been the installation of sprinkler systems at Clemson College and Winthrop College. Administrative expenses of the commission are extremely modest, Mr. Robinson asserted, totaling only $9,795 annually, this sum being appropriated by the State and disbursed from the premiums received.

Junior Leaguers Pick Kansas City

SEATTLE, Wash., May 18 (AP)—The Association of Junior Leagues of America, under a Canadian President for the first time, will meet in Kansas City, Mo., for its 1941 convention.

Mrs. George V. Ferguson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, publisher's wife and former physical education instructor, is the new President, elevated from the office of Secretary without opposition at the closing session yesterday. Mrs. James Ingham, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected to succeed to the Secretary's post.

The Association established a new department, "community service," which combines the welfare, children's theater and arts departments.

Regional directors selected were: Mrs. Jack M. Bass, Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Victory Shaw, Fairmont, W. Va.; Mrs. G. Donald Murray, West Orange, N. J.; Miss Constance Parry, Mexico City, D. F., and Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong, Toronto.

Coos Marine School Lets Down Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, Ore.,—For the first time since the organization of the Coos Bay School of Marine Biology here a few years ago, courses will be open to students from all Pacific Coast colleges and universities. This announcement was made by Dr. Raymond McKeown, head of the Coos Head Park of the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

Lack of facilities for laboratory and research work in past years caused the state educational authorities to limit registration to students from institutions connected with the State system. Recent completion of a salt water system, enabling students to have ocean water, at normal ocean temperatures, in the laboratories, was the primary reason for admitting outside students.

Former Finance Minister Joins Queen's University

KINGSTON, Ontario (CP)—Queen's University Council May 17 announced appointment of Charles A. Dunning, former Dominion Finance Minister, as Chancellor to succeed the late James A. Richardson. Mr. Dunning will be installed at the fall convocation Oct. 26.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

The following is the seventh group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

. . . Beauty Was Ours

My most wonderful vacation, considering its length and cost, happened three summers ago. The port of departure was Cincinnati, Ohio. My Pegasus was a shining white river packet which was boarded at the foot of the cobblestone levee in Cincinnati, in the late afternoon of a Friday in August.

The heat had been intense. I suspected my companion of regretting her Good Samaritan decision to accompany a limited-budget person like myself. I remembered how she might have been on her way to the coolness of Maine woods, or ocean shore, or Vermont mountains.

Fortunately, fresh river breezes soon lowered the temperature. And, as we slowly slipped down the Ohio River toward the sunset such beauty was ours—immeasurable in terms of money—that our spirits arose, were adventurous again. Our self-confidence oozed back.

Both banks of the river were visible from midstream, and as we followed the course of the meandering Ohio, wooded hillsides, cornfields, and little villages appeared and reappeared in ever-changing vistas. Enchanted, we scarcely could leave the river scene at the dinner call. But good food goes far toward making a perfect trip. And even at this moment I think I can taste the southern fried chicken, the biscuits, the pecan pie.

Beyond the sunset, through the twilight, and into the moonlight we advanced. Sometimes so close to the river's bank we were, that we could almost touch the bending willows. Again we were in midstream. Occasionally our pilot stopped at a river port to take on, or leave passengers or freight. All that moonlit night our little packet leisurely progressed down the river.

Early Saturday morning we were docked at Louisville, Ky. The day was our for sightseeing. Most interesting were the historical shrines and parks of Louisville, also the renowned Churchill Downs, although deserted in August. Again in late afternoon, we boarded our boat for its up-river trip toward the east. Another night of perfect moonlight, a gliding into a rosy sunrise; and Sunday morning found us in Cincinnati.

Sight-seeing within Cincinnati, and an unforgettable afternoon of Victor Herbert music in the open-air theater, packed the day. At evening we departed for home.

A perfect trip. It lasted less than three days. It cost less than $20!

Bess M. Noble
349 E. High Street
Springfield, Ohio

. . . Visit to Saeter

The joys we find during our vacations weave themselves into a beautiful pattern of timeless dimensions. As I look upon my tapestry of sunny hours I see a small steamer winding its way in and out of a picturesque Norwegian fjord.

Standing by the rail are my chum and I, enthusiastically watching the changing scenery. Before us lie fertile farm lands sloping gently to the edge of the water, while behind us are grim sentinels of sheer rock, rising straight from the water, silently guarding each side of the fjord. Groups of people are standing on a little pier, eagerly waiting the ship's arrival. Here, the mountains seem content simply to form a picturesque background.

At this point the pattern is more like a kaleidoscope with its quick successive impressions. all so new and exciting to us, that to trace them accurately would be impossible. The arrival at the farm, getting acquainted with new sights and sounds, all form a perfect background for our week's visit to the Saeter, "the mountain home" for the cows during the summer.

"Our" farmer's son, Thor, and his daughter, Gyda, who earn money for their schooling by tending their father's cows, welcomed us with open arms and soon initiated us into the life of the Saeter.

Unforgettable pictures these: Sleeping in bunks between sheepskin covers; driving the herd to pasture on the mountain side; exploring mysterious caves that look as if they are the homes of elves and trolls; gathering blueberries that melt in our mouths; capturing scenic gems with our cameras; drinking milk and cream, ice cold, from the spring house; watching "Old Sol" paint the surrounding snow-covered mountain peaks with prismatic colors; eating supper before an open fire.

I understand now that haunting beauty of Grieg's music.

(Mrs.) Evelyn M. Chowenhill
19 Washington Avenue
Pleasantville, New York.

. . . Another World

From the moment we stepped off the train in a Montana mountain town, 60 miles from our ranch destination, we found ourselves in another world.

The ranch was a group of log cabins, nestled inconspicuously amid the sage-brush and pines of Gallatin Canyon. Behind it, and across the valley, the Rockies rose immense and immobile—though I thought of Jesus' admonition of the faith that moves mountains.

We became more familiar with these mountains in the month that followed, riding in sunshine, in snow, in clouds, and rain, on our faithful horses' backs. We saw elk moving like fawn-colored shadows across a near slope, moose, coyotes, and "grizzlies." We fished the Gallatin River; and watched many birds.

We felt like old neighbors of Yellowstone Park, with its countless wonders.

We drove the Cody Road from Yellowstone to famous Pitchfork Ranch, and saw them branding cattle, before riding across a Wyoming plateau, with its many antelope.

A 20-mile mountain ride, helping to drive 72 horses, was an unforgettable experience.

A real Western rodeo, in which some of our own cowboys rode, was another thrill.

Yes—"our own cowboys"—for all the pleasures of this wonderland were glorified by the character of the people we met. They made us one of them, until it seemed as natural as sleep to have no electricity, no radios, no newspapers, and our mailbox 60 miles away!

Out in the land where the hills grow taller.
Out in the land where the elk run free:
There is the place where cares grow smaller,
There is the place where I long to be.

Smell the pine and the sage a-mingling,
See wild-flowers in gardens gay.
Elkhorn Ranch sets my blood a-tingling,
My heart glad, though its's far away!

Mrs. Maxine C. Rickman
20210 Renfrew Road,
Detroit, Mich.

Traffic Chart Increases Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A new system of selective enforcement is bringing new traffic safety to California.

The California Highway Patrol, after a year of experimentation, has put into effect a plan defined by Chief E. Raymond Cato as a "concentration of the available traffic law enforcement personnel in the places where and during the times when accidents are most frequent and paying particular attention to those violations which show in the records as being important accident causes."

Briefly this means that through reports turned in by Highway Patrol officers, charts are made to show where and when accidents occur and arrests are most frequent so that the personnel can be distributed accordingly.

Chief Cato points out that:

"There was a time when an officer went out at 9 a. m. and rode up and down his beat on the highway until 6 p. m. Another officer went out at his assigned hour and patrolled his area.

Shifts Are Arranged

"If an accident happened he might have been there, but he might have been miles away.

"That isn't likely now because we arrange the shifts so that at the time and place the most accidents are likely to occur, our largest number of men are in the vicinity, and their presence alone causes drivers to travel with more caution."

Capt. Milo L. Hewitt, who as assistant to Fred J. Bly, supervising inspector in charge of the analysis work, said:

"Our work is preventive. We want to stop drivers from violating laws and causing accidents even though they do not violate any specific law."

The analysis bureau works on the basis of three-month periods which permits the staff to study a sufficient number of accident reports to get a cross section and also to deal with each season's traffic as a separate problem.

First a map is made showing on what roads, at what points, the majority of accidents have happened. Then hourly frequency, daily frequency, and cause charts are worked out from reports of officers investigating. For comparison, charts showing the number of arrests, reasons they were made and times made are compiled.

Mr. Hewitt said:

"Sometimes our analysis indicates that while the majority of accidents were caused by persons driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the largest number of arrests was for speeding.

Check Cars—And Breaths

"Naturally, this ratio shows that enforcement was not correct and officers are warned to give more attention to the former violation."

Virtually all surveys show that full patrol strength must be maintained on principal highways Saturdays and Sundays and the early morning hours of those days.

Capt. Elmer Little, in charge of Sacramento County traffic, said the program is efficient "100 per cent."

"It is particularly valuable because it isn't spasmodic. The bureau gives us new material to study every three months and we're getting results."

To further the system and eliminate accidents, the patrol has instituted a check on licenses, lights, brakes, and breath, the times unannounced but often enough so that virtually every driver in the State is inspected at some time or other during the year.

At strategic points where traffic is heavy and several roads converge, a blockade is set up by officers, usually from about 11 p. m. to 2 a. m. Patrolmen with flashlights wigwag all drivers to slow down and to show their licenses. While they are seeing that the drivers' licenses are in order, they have time to determine whether a driver has been drinking, whether his car lights are working properly. Too, the workability of brakes is noted.

The officers are courteous and issue warnings wherever possible. Furthermore it is policy of the patrol to stop only a few cars at a time to prevent traffic jam.

Selective work has been put into effect in more than half of California's counties and will be extended later. In the entire group where analysis charts have been made, Chief Cato said accidents have decreased; but where no surveys have been available, accidents have increased.

Goebbels' Stock In the Suez Seized

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—A civil tribunal today attached 100 shares of stock in the Suez Canal which court authorities said belong to German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

[The Suez Canal Company is a stock company, with most of the shares in French and British hands.]

The authorities added that all coupons up to the present had been cashed and the money deposited to Dr. Goebbels' account in a Luxemburg bank.

Bishop Cannon Urges U. S. to Fight Hitler

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Bishop James Cannon, Jr. of the Methodist Church made public here May 19 an open letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urging that he use his "great influence with the President and Congress to declare war against Hitler and his fellow monsters."

Declaring that some things were more precious than peace and that there could be no "permanent peace unless and until justice and righteousness prevail," Bishop Cannon asserted defense of the oppressed and of human rights was sometimes both necessary and Christian.

"If the United States would today repeal the cowardly Neutrality Act and would today declare war against Germany because of the restriction of our rights by her barbarous submarine warfare, there would instantly be a great change in the attitude of the nations of the world," he said. "Instead of fear there would be hope, and I believe that there would be no menace that the sword-rattling Mussolini would enter the war."

Associated Harvard Clubs End Sessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20 — John Harvard sat in the former seat of the Soviets, as the Associated Harvard Clubs wound up their three-day stay in New York with a World's Fair program held on the site of the former Russian pavilion, now the American Common, yesterday.

While the final day's emphasis turned toward Europe, with Frederick Ray Martin, President of the Harvard Club, deploring the defeatist attitude of the American public about events in France.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, urged that American schools and colleges meet the challenge of youth by broadening educational opportunities to include all economic classes.

"Our colleges and universities must not be silent partners in the building of a caste system," he stressed. "On the contrary, they should labor to keep society fluid. To this end, from every economic level, let ambitious students of capacity by given the opportunity of coming to our privately endowed universities. For only by holding fast to the doctrine of fair opportunity for all, irrespective of inherited position, shall we succeed in preserving the type of society in the United States which has made us both prosperous and free."

Officers elected for 1940-'41 include Eric A. McCouch, '20, of Philadelphia, Pa., as President; Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17, of New York City, a Vice-President, and Charles H. Watkins, '09, of Boston, Mass., Vice-President, New England.

Leader Commends Venezuela On Advances in Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—In his message to Congress, President Lopez emphasized the strength acquired by democratic organization in Venezuela through "the permanent balance of political interests, strict observance of the law, absolute independence of the judiciary, and full liberty in expression of opinion."

The significance of this phrase lies in the fact that President Lopez heads the first representative regime since the lengthy Gomez dictatorship.

In foreign policy the President claimed that national security had been assisted by nonaggression pacts with neighbors; while cooperation at the Panama Conference and with the Rio de Janeiro Committee on Neutrality and the Washington Committee on Inter-American Economic Relations contributed to continental security.

Pacts Regulate Trade

He added that codified system of neutrality had preserved the impartial position of Venezuela in the European war. Meantime various international pacts have been reached to regulate foreign trade.

The budget, he said, was the largest in the history of Venezuela—361,324,898 bolivares, or $104,784,220. But national reserves stand at 42,657,527 bolivares, which is considered highly satisfactory, especially when the Government preserves intact a credit of 20,000,000 bolivares in the Bank of Venezuela.

Surveying the 1939 industrial year, General Lopez recorded oil production at more than 30,000,000 metric tons. All but 2,000,000 were exported. A refinery was established at Caripito and that of San Lorenzo was improved. The gold industry realized 16,000,000 bolivares.

He outlined achievements in public works—an extension of motor highways, railways, airports, and other utilities. He was most satisfied, however, with the development of agricultural production and rural welfare. Venezuela, absorbed in its oil wealth, is considered to have neglected its farming opportunities.

Schools and Agriculture

Budgetary allowances have been increased for agricultural education and research, the President revealed, while the majority of the 306 new schools opened last year were for village students. Two hundred rural institutes have been organized, immigrant colonies started, and free markets established for produce sales.

The President promised ample protection for land workers, whose production had already been increased, he said, thanks to the provisions of new social legislation. He announced a continuation of this in the interests of employers and employed.

The armed forces were thanked for their "discipline and loyalty" and for "firm support given to the political stability of the country." National defense is to be strengthened primarily by increased expenditures on technical preparation in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Effects of Bonneville Dam On Salmon Soon to Be Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Of the 200,000 marked salmon fingerlings already released in the Columbia River in the experiments by the Oregon Fish Commission to test the effect of Bonneville dam on the seaward migration of young fish, the first ones will be returning as adult fish this coming summer.

In the first of the yearly tests in 1938, Dr. Willis Rich, professor of biology in Stanford University and Director of Scientific Research for the Oregon Fish Commission, supervised the marking and liberation of 50,000 Chinook fingerlings just above Bonneville dam and 50,000 of the same fish below the dam. These liberations were repeated in 1939 and will be continued regularly until 1943. The long-time experiment ends in 1947 when the last of the fin-clipped Chinook fingerlings will return to their mother stream as adult salmon.

To assure uniformity of fish experiments, the one above the stock for both releases in all the dam and the one below, the fingerlings were all taken from the same hatchery and from the same spawn. Dr. Rich said that the two types of markings, cutting of one or the other ventral fins, and the adipose fin in most of the fish, were ideal for research purposes. Fishermen will notice the absence of these fins in removing salmon from gillnets or seines.

If there is no difference in the percentage of survivals from each group, Dr. Rich said the dam could be said to have no effect on the seaward migration of Chinooks. If more salmon return from the stock liberated below the dam, then the great Bonneville hydroelectric project has claimed its toll of fingerlings.

Hugh Mitchell, Director of Oregon Fish Commission hatcheries, is convinced that mature salmon, headed for spawning grounds, are able to get over the dam. Only a limited number of Chum salmon have been counted by fish checkers at Bonneville, but there is no definite data available on the migration of this species above Bonneville prior to the erection of the dam. Scarcely any sturgeon have ventured over the dam.

Co-operation of commercial fishermen has been asked by the Fish Commission to aid in returning as many of the marked adult salmon as are spotted. The scar tissue over the clipped fins and some scales from the salmon itself have been asked by Dr. Rich.

Although the salmon is a four-year fish, stunted males called jack salmon show up in the third year. These jack salmon cannot be identified in the egg stage nor as fingerlings. The jacks of the 1938 liberation are due this year. They weigh from two to 10 pounds. Many are caught in seines on the Oregon side of the Columbia. This gear is banned in waters of the State of Washington.

Outcome of the experiment will have an important bearing on the location of hatcheries in the artificial propagation program of individual states and the Federal Government. Most of the fingerlings will probably pass through the huge turbines of the dam which are not of the fastest revolving type. When the dam was constructed numerous experiments were made on the effect of fingerlings passing through turbines. It was learned that one cause of fatalities was the presence of "air pockets" in fast revolving turbines.

Dr. Rich in 1916 conducted important tests on the duration of the sea migration of salmon and their return to parent streams. These experiments were made in Alaska waters.

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German Drive Westward Varies World War Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 20—The latest development in the German offensive appears to be a definitely westward drive. There is a powerful southern phase at present centering upon St. Quentin and Le Cateau, but the campaign as a whole, suggests a drive down the valley of the Somme for the Channel coast.

This drive may well be the supreme bid of Naziism for its future existence.

For five days now the main thrust has been curving from its original southwesterly direction to almost due west. The southern edge of the movement brushed past Rheims, and Laon, without any serious threat to these keys to the approaches of Paris.

According to latest communiqués here its southern limit is now near La Fère, while the head of the advance, after driving through Vervins and Guise, is now pounding past St. Quentin.

Germany's vast masses of planes and tanks are continuing to beat a path for the infantry through the Allies' lines.

It is obvious from the reports from the High Command that offshoots from the main Western offensive are being sent southward at intervals, one being even sent eastward.

But these seem so far to be protective movements to cover the flank of the westward advance and to keep open the communications that are vital to such large-scale movement.

Not Like World War Plan

Until today, expert observers have been wondering whether this movement was a true repetition of the Schlieffen plan adopted in the World War of encircling Paris.

From the beginning of the movement around Sedan, there was a perfectly possible swing, as in 1914, downwards toward Paris.

But when the attacks failed to develop in intensity toward Rheims, it seemed increasingly probable that the plan had been scrapped entirely and that the German Armies are operating on an entirely different scheme more in accord with today's political background.

If the main drive is definitely westward, as it appears to be, and if the objective of the forces now at St. Quentin is perhaps the coastal sector from Abbéville to Boulogne, then it is probable that the present operation represents a complete reversal of the basic plan of 1914.

Compared to Pendulum

Then, the plan was a downward sweep toward Paris, with the pivot in northeastern France and the main weight concentrated in the far extremity, like a hammer with its head traveling across Belgium and then downwards.

The present sweep has been likened by military experts to a pendulum weighted at two points and swinging from a pivot in the Netherlands.

When the drive began, the weight of the pendulum, in Luxemburg, swinging slightly down, reached perhaps the lowest point of the arc around Rethel.

The advance since Rethel seems to bear out this thesis of the swinging pendulum.

The other weight on the pendulum, about a third of the way up the shaft, is the force that has been driving through Central Belgium, past Brussels, and, according to today's communiqué, now across the Dendre River.

Unless the German High Command has discovered a way of overcoming all the fundamental laws of military strategy, expert observers believe that a general movement of this character has now progressed to a point at which a major deviation from the pendulum's swing toward the Channel may be almost impossible.

The Germans have upset so many "impossibles" that they might be able to solve the problem of supplying Armies moving across the normal curves of the advance. But this has never yet been done on a large scale, nor can a major movement depart easily from its broad curves.

Thus if this analysis is correct, Paris is safe, since, for the offensive to turn southwards now would require a major shift in the lines of supply.

Such an analysis accords with the changed political background of this war.

In 1914 Germany considered France the main enemy and the military subjugation of France the main military objectives.

Now England is considered the enemy and the military task of crushing the British from the pendulum's pivot in the Netherlands is the logical military sequel to the present moves.

If this assumption is true, it will require an entirely different solution from the extemporized counterattack at the Marne, which wrecked the Schliefen plan in 1914.

Then, the German hammer blow was swinging toward heavy French concentrations. Now the southern head of the German pendulum is swinging steadily away from the Maginot Line sector, where France has presumably concentrated its main forces now.

Any counterattack delivered against the flank of the farthest end of the pendulum stroke would have to emanate from some point west of Paris about 300 miles from the center of the French strength.

The farther the main German drive goes, the safer the flank of the advance probably becomes from French counterattack.

The great strength of the German movement lies along the line of the present forward advance, where it appears to be driving the Allies into progressively shallower position, with the Channel at their back. It would seem unlikely that the interposition of any ordinary force before this swinging weight could halt it before it reaches the channel.

French Problem Clarifies

It is clear that General Weygand's problem is not to stop the head of the advance, but to cut up behind the swinging mass and sever its lines of communication.

It is unquestionable that the German Command will have taken precautions against what is probably its main concern, since the pivot is out of reach of a southern flank advance.

The main question is whether the French, seeing the weight of the drive to the west, without even hitting Rheims, and headed toward England, are seriously anxious to risk their army of maneuver for England's sake, and if so, whether General Weygand will be able to devise means of driving a wedge between the shaft of the weighted pendulum and its sources of supply in the Rhineland, from which its momentum is derived.

Could General Weygand succeed, the German pendulum would be left hanging loose and helpless.

Meanwhile the German plan appears to be enjoying an initial success. At least the German public is getting the impression from the jubilant headlines that the Army they bought with butter is proving itself worth every investment.

Newsreel films are being rushed back daily from the front so that movie audiences may have visual evidence of the amazing power of this military weapon which so far has come up to most of the predictions of its creators.

By a Staff Artist

The German War Machine Veers Toward the West—and the Channel

Arrows indicate main points of the German attack in the attempted drive through Belgium and Northern France toward the Channel.

Hitler Restores Belgian Areas Taken in Versailles 'Dictate'

BERLIN, May 20 (AP) — Adolf Hitler yesterday decreed the reincorporation within Germany of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet, territory the Reich lost to Belgium through the Versailles Treaty.

From his secret headquarters "somewhere in the west" the Führer issued a decree announcing that this territory would be attached to the Rhine Province.

He issued strict orders that the area, which covers about 384 square miles and has a population of 64,000, should "not be regarded as an occupied enemy land." Five sixths of the population is German.

Eupen and Malmedy are east of Liege and the Meuse (Maas) River below the German frontier city of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) near the Rhine, and constituted part of the Belgian Province of Liége.

Moresnet is north of Eupen. Eupen and Malmedy were assigned to Belgium by the League of Nation, March 6, 1925.

Herr Hitler's decree of incorporation, dated May 18, said:

"The territories separated by the Versailles dictate from the German Reich and incorporated in Belgium again are in German possession.

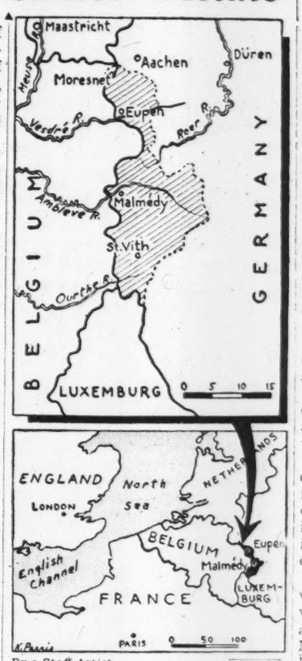
"Inwardly, they always have remained bound to Germany. They therefore should not be temporarily regarded and treated as an occupied enemy land.

"I therefore now decree:

"First, the territorties of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet, cut off from the German Reich by the Versailles dictate, are again part of the German Reich;

"Second, the referred to territories will be attached to the Rhine Province (governing the district of Aachen);

"Third, I reserve to my self directions for carrying out this decree."



By a Staff Artist

Added to Reich

Territories which Belgium gained on the Continent as the result of the World War were re-incorporated within Germany this week end. The areas of Eupen, Malmédy, and Moresnet, affected by the Reich's action, are shown in the shaded portion of the map.

Norse to List All Cases Of Nazi Atrocity

STOCKHOLM, May 20 (AP)—The Norwegian High Command yesterday issued a communiqué from "Somewhere in Norway" citing "numerous cases of German military atrocities" and asking Norwegians witnessing such acts to make records of them for the Norwegian command.

The communiqué said:

"Since the war broke out April 9, we of the Norwegian military, as well as civilians, have witnessed numerous cases of German military atrocities.

"The waging of war contrary to international law and human conceptions portrays a brutal soldier spirit.

"We have seen plundering of cities, townships, and houses and attacks upon points of no military value.

"We have seen women and children machine-gunned by German fliers. We have seen detachments of Norwegian troops being fooled into submission and thereafter being shot down without a chance of defense.

"We have seen German soldiers, who claim to be the world's best warriors, use Norwegian peasants and prisoners as a shield against Norwegian bullets. We have seen Norwegian ships being used as transports for German soldiers, with the result that the Norwegian crews on these ships were killed by Norwegian bullets.

"The German radio denies these charges, but we who have seen these atrocities know they are facts.

"The Norwegian High Command is asking all Norwegians who have witnessed or will witness further atrocities to write a description of them and if possible have such descriptions witnessed by reliable persons and signed.

"Persons in occupied territories are to keep their written descriptions until they can safely turn them over to the Norwegian High Command."

Nazi Federalization of Europe Is Berlin Plan 'After Victory'

Continued from Page 1

ists who have long been thinking in terms of an historic empire.

The action, which follows close upon the heels of thought in the Nazi Reich, same in twofold form. The first was the reannexation of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet. The second was the naming of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart—who opened the way for German occupation of Austria—as Reich's Commissar over the Netherlands.

These two physical steps fit the general framework of a far-reaching political concept, which is beginning to be visible.

Today one hears much talk about the injustices which the peace of Westphalia in 1648 imposed on Germany at the conclusion of the Thirty Years War. With it is more talk of a new federation of Europe, of course under German leadership and tutelage.

Imperial Ambitions Disclaimed

"Officials in the Wilhelmstrasse are bursting with expressions of these concepts. Germany, they insist, is interested only in a rational ordering of Europe for peace and prosperity for all. Germany, present argument runs, has no imperial ambitions. The word which should be used always to describe the future, they insist, is federation.

From this line of argument coupled with positive action it seems clear that a double program is envisaged. On one hand, the obstacles of Versailles have been swept away to permit unification of the actual German Reich. Territories severed by Versailles, such as Eupen and Malmedy, are to be reincorporated in the Reich proper. But on the other hand, territories which were fiefs of the ancient empire are being given various dependent statuses.

Other Victory Intentions

The lines of the peace of Westphalia have been breached for the first time with the nomination of Dr. Seyss-Inquart to the post of civilian authority in the Netherlands.

That famous peace which formed the broad outlines of Europe for 250 years guaranteed the independence of the Netherlands from Germany.

The Nazi tendency is growing to regard the limitations of Westphalia as a noose which has strangled the Reich during these centuries, and the implication is always that Germany must throw off those bonds along with those of Versailles. Before the Thirty Year War ended at Westphalia not only the Netherlands but also Switzerland, Belgium, Alsace and Burgundy were fiefs of the German Emperor.

But great care is exercised by Nazi spokesmen now to avoid any implications of intentions to dismember France if victorious. No secret is made of the intent to exact a heavy price from England. But perhaps in regard for American opinion, German spokesmen always stress the point that the British Empire is a useful administrative organism which the Reich intends to preserve at least in part. France on the other hand is always pictured as safe from any intentions of dismemberment. The current Nazi tone towards France implies every willingness to extend reasonable terms.

Talk of French Compromise

If this tendency to speak always sympathetically toward France is acceptable at face value, a logical development would be to offer a compromise in the war with France as soon as the German Army reaches the Channel Coast and English forces are driven off the continent.

Some observers here expect such a move.

Yet military circles are still using the "On to Paris" phrase and the Wilhelmstrasse talk might reflect different viewpoints here or perhaps also seek to lull France to a sense of security favorable to a move to stir up internal dissension.

Obviously, all this is only speculation.

But while German intentions toward France and England are of necessity uncertain due to the military situation, no secret is made of plans for areas already subject to effective German military force.

Germany is already forging not an empire but a "federation" behind advancing armies and it is obvious that both week-end actions and Wilhelmstrasse conversation relate to a broad framework into which Europe is intended to be reformed should the great offensive secure its objectives.

French Use One-Man Trenches In Resisting German Drive

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—Belief that the extension of lines necessary to supply gasoline to the German mechanized army as it plunges deeper into France will slow it down automatically was expressed today by French military men.

They also place reliance on the increasing experience of the French troops in dealing with German methods.

To get a true picture of the fighting, French troops must be visualized in hastily-built individual trenches, perhaps only a yard deep, or crouched behind stones and hidden in clumps of bushes.

They are not, in the present fighting sector, behind long-prepared ramparts.

Forced into open warfare by the rapidity and unforeseen nature of the German advance, French units had to make preliminary resistance in country they had just commenced to fortify. Their line of more or less isolated posts, linked only by the crossing of their machine-gun and rifle fire, was attacked first by dive bombers and then machine-gunned.

Bombers Sent in Waves

Against narrow sections of this line, the Germans sent wave after wave of bombers, which opened the action in the early morning so that the sun at their backs would blind defenders until the planes were on them.

The new-type German bomber is a twin-engined Junkers "88," which can dive from 4,000 feet almost straight down at 400 miles an hour.

The first warning that a sector chosen by the Germans was under attack came when 300 to 400 bombers dived in successive formations of three, striking at French positions almost literally from just overhead.

The planes attacked in one wave after the other, aiming with uncanny accuracy at the nests dug out by the French soldiers. By the time the third or fourth wave had dived with its load of bombs, the first wave had wheeled and dived again to spray the line with machine-gun fire.

Close Lines of Tanks

At first the dive-bombing is demoralizing. After that the soldiers become more or less hardened. That is what the unexpectedness of the German attack did to the French soldier. Now that the first shock is over, he is holding more firm.

After the planes, came the famed Panzer divisions of tanks attacking in line almost side by side. These armored divisions are formed of 300 to 400 heavy tanks.

As many as eight to 10 divisions were used on a single narrow sector.

They swept over what was left of the French lines spurting flame 100 yards ahead of them and raking the ground with fire from automatic weapons.

As the tanks rumbled through, they wheeled and struck the neighboring section of the line from the rear.

Behind the tanks, Nazi light infantry divisions poured into the holes, rushed up in scout cars and armored trucks to take over and organize the ground while the planes and tanks went on to strike at ever widening sides of the pocket.

Shock Troops On Motorcycles

Through the holes made in the French lines, squads of specially trained shock troops raced on motorcycles, mounted with machine guns, to dash up and down the highways, firing on the reforming French troops until they were captured.

The Germans, however, did not have it all their way even in the initial attack.

Where they tried to break through without preliminary bombing, the drive was smashed on many sectors.

One German tank attack that was broken earlier in the week was made against a long, narrow wooded crest just outside the little Belgian town of Gembloux, 15 miles north of Namur.

A fleet of 30 German tanks which had been concealed in an opposite forest suddenly started moving across in two waves of 15 each to attack the French position protected by France's new 47 millimeter antitank guns and a battery of famed 75s.

The 75s, firing at point-blank range, knocked out 18 tanks. Antitank shell blashed two other apart.

Then a line of French tanks rolled out to meet the remaining 10 in the wave, forcing them to turn and run, leaving the French position safe.

Hawaii Prepared For Mock Attack

HONOLULU, May 20 (AP)—Approximately 25,000 United States troops ended a week of concentrated field training today, prepared to meet the lightning thrusts of a make-believe "red" enemy invasion of the strategic Hawaiian Islands.

The three-day war games will start Thursday night with the Territory's first "black-out," which officers termed the greatest experiment of its kind ever held under the American Flag. All lights visible from the air are to be extinguished at an air-raid signal.

"Red" planes will attack all the major islands of the archipelago between 8:30 and 9 o'clock Thursday night, but the offensive will be concentrated on the main island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is located.

Army staff officers, under Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, have been acting out preliminary phases of the games for nearly a month. They assume the "reds" to be a well-balanced force, with modern ships and planes and effective landing strategy.

The bulk of the United States fleet, here for two weeks after participating in war games off Hawaii, has moved on to Lahaina Roads, Maui Island, but about 150 warcraft will be in this area to lend a touch of reality to the maneuvers. The Fleet will operate in Hawaiian waters at least until mid-June.

Hitler Chooses Treaty Site

BERLIN, May 20 (AP) — Adolf Hitler apparently has chosen a site for the peace conference through which he hopes to wind up the German Blitzkrieg on German terms.

It is Munster, a Westphalian city of quaintly gabled homes and irregular streets where the signing of the Westphalian peace treaty Oct. 24, 1648, ended the Thirty Years' War.

[In Munster's Town Hall is a room known as the Friedensaal, where signatures were affixed to one of two documents which closed that bloody conflict between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The other was signed at Osnabruck.

The Munster treaty was signed by representatives of France and the Holy Roman Empire. France won Alsace, Swiss independence was recognized, German states and Sweden achieved religious and political concessions.

It is in this atmosphere that Herr Hitler, if his westward drive is victorious, seems determined to force British and French to sign on the dotted lines.]

Praise for Hitler

BERLIN, May 20 (AP) — Field Marshal Hermann Göring compared Adolf Hitler to Frederick the Great today. He pictured the Nazi Führer as a master military strategist who personally maps even minor actions "down to the very last detail."

Back in Berlin for a 12-hour visit from the front Field Marshal Göring disclosed that the Belgian fortress of Eben Emael, in the Liege area, had been considered by German militarists as the strongest fort in the world and that it had been captured in conformity with plans "made by the Führer himself."

Like Frederick the Great, Herr Göring said, Herr Hitler possesses an "almost incredible amount of expert knowledge" of every type and kind of arms. The Field Marshal asserted that there is no warship, no gun, and no weapon in existence which Herr Hitler cannot judge as to its effect on operations.

He said Herr Hitler, in long nights of study, originated the plans for all recent Nazi conquests, in Poland and Norway, and now on the Western Front.

Finn Refugees Quit Sweden; Make Room for Norwegians

STOCKHOLM, May 20 (AP) — Finland, facing with depleted resources a heavy task of reconstruction imposed by its war with Russia, nevertheless has found means to aid invaded Norway in that country's hour of need.

Norwegian officials here disclosed that the Finns placed at their disposal Red Cross units and large quantities of hospital supplies.

In addition, they said, Finland is withdrawing its own refugees from Sweden to make room here for fugitives from Norway, and has offered to provide shelter for several hundred homeless Norwegian children.

Spokesmen for the Norwegian Legation expressed gratitude for this offer and said it undoubtedly would be accepted.

Foreign observers pointed out that the aid proffered Norway represents a sacrifice on the part of Finland, burdened as it is with the problem of resettling almost 500,000 of its own people whose homes were devastated by war or who fled from border areas ceded to Russia by the peace terms.

Moreover, Finland faces the task of caring for an estimated 35,000 wounded veterans of the war with Russia.

The Norwegian Legation said that Finland dispatched Red Cross units and supplies to Norway immediately after the German invasion began April 9, but the Nazis advanced so rapidly that much of this aid was unable to cross the border before the roads were closed.

Dr. Olaf Bank, director of the Norwegian hospital and ambulance service said the biggest task was not dealing with the homeless and wounded in the northern areas occupied by the Allies but in aiding the thousands in Southern and Central Norway whose livelihoods were swept away by the German invasion.

Another Norwegian official said that contacts were being made with American Red Cross and other American organizations which have access to German-occupied Norway in the hope that they may be able to take over the relief work.

Norwegians fleeing into Sweden and wishing to remain there are being absorbed into the Swedish economic system as rapidly as possible. The Norwegian Legation and Swedish authorities are furnishing them with food, clothing, and living quarters until jobs are available.

Norwegian authorities said that almost no refugees were crossing the Swedish border in the Narvik region, which was taken here as an indication that the Allied forces hold a controlling hand in the warfare in that sector.

There was no definite information in Stockholm of the exact status of the situation at Narvik, although there have been reports that Allied occupation of the town is imminent.

Finns Hold Grain

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Supply yesterday confiscated all grain in Finland to conserve food supplies depleted in the war with Russia.

The Ministry announced that bread ration cards would be distributed soon. All stores of private grain must be declared.

8,000 Children Find Safety And Welcome in Welsh Hills

CARDIFF, Wales, May 20 (AP)—Welsh mining folk opened their homes today to 8,000 English children rushed to the shelter of Wales, away from war dangers threatening the east and southeast coast of England.

It was the second flight of the youngsters, for when the war broke last September they were taken from London and other large centers of population to what the authorities thought was the safety of England's coastal resorts.

They arrived in Wales in 12 special trains. The Welsh made their coming a gala occasion with bands playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and "Land of My Fathers," and flags flying.

The bewildered children heard the greeting shouted in a strange tongue: "Croesaw-i-gymru."

When told it meant "Welcome to Wales" they shrilled back excitedly: "Hip, Hip, Hooray."

Motor coaches and private cars took them to schools and church halls where they were classified for dispersal to new billets.

Their "foster" parents who bade them goodbye in the English coast cities had loaded them with gifts.

Tiny tots with gas masks slung on shoulders clasped dolls and toys and quickly made friends with their new guardians. Language was no barrier.

"We do see a bit of the country, don't we?" remarked one little girl carrying a teddy bear.

Ten thousand children in all were scheduled to make the trip to Wales—but about 2,000 go to London instead because their parents decided Wales was too far away for them to make visits.

Wilhelmina Gives Kennedy an Audience

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Wilhelmina, emigré Queen of Holland, today gave an audience to Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

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France Drafts Best Men to Meet Crisis; Weygand Puts Faith in Battle in Open

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor and formerly Paris Staff Correspondent

LONDON, May 20—Gen. Maxime Weygand, who has just been appointed Chief of the General Staff and Commander-in-Chief of all theaters of war operations, is a natural choice as an emergency commander to take charge of the new situation now facing the Allies as a result of the German break through.

For although it was under General Weygand that France's Maginot Line of frontier defenses was completed, this veteran military strategist never accepted—as did some French experts—the theory that concrete and steel would in the last analysis suffice for the defense of France.

In an exclusive interview given to The Christian Science Monitor just before his retirement as head of the French Army in January, 1935, General Weygand emphasized over and over again to the writer that he did not believe for a moment that frontier fortifications alone would assure the security of France from invasion.

Strong Forts Not Enough

"It is essential to remember this," General Weygand stated at that ime, "you can never be sure of stopping anything in war—you can only delay it." He explained his conviction that although the Maginot Line itself and its lighter extension toward the sea behind Luxemburg and the Belgian frontiers would be of inestimable value in providing a delay, during which French mobilization could be completed and troops moved into position, it would be a tragic mistake to count on these concrete obstacles for victorious resistance in case of a totalitarian attack.

His statements to me then appear to have been fully justified and confirmed, and it is significant that his reappointment to supreme command in place of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin occurred almost at the same moment when Prime Minister Winston Churchill was stating on the radio last night: "The armies must cast away all idea of resisting behind concrete lines or natural obstacles and must realize that mastery can only be regained by furious and unrelenting assault. And this spirit must not only animate the High Command but must inspire every fighting man."

Those who know General Weygand best are thoroughly convinced he is the right man for this crisis. He worked with Marshal Foch, Allied Commander-in-Chief, throughout the World War. There is a French legend that General Foch left to the nation this message: "When France is in danger, call Weygand; he never lost a battle."

Many now remember General Weygand's brilliant direction of Polish armies in 1920 during their victorious stand and triumphant drive against the Russians before Warsaw. He took swift and decisive action in Syria in 1923. Many of France's officers were under his masterly teaching when he was director of the Center of Higher Military Studies from 1924 until he became Chief of Staff in 1930 and Inspector General of the French forces in 1931.

Military Foresight Shown

What can be said with certainty is that he is the man whose military foresight envisaged well in advance precisely such tactical possibilities as have now occurred in the Sedan salient.

The writer recalls remarkably prophetic declarations by General Weygand during the interview when he discussed fully the question of Germany driving a flying wedge through frontier fortifications with the aid of airplanes and tanks, as well as the possibility of the Reich's combining these attacks with dropping of large numbers of parachute troops behind the line.

Thus there is good reason to feel that the Allies' new supreme commander is not merely the best available strategist and the most experienced tactician, but is at the same time a man of energy, vision, and imagination, capable of matching the most that the Germans can hurl into the battle.

Pétain Won Fame By Verdun Stand

By the Associated Press

Marshall Henri Philippe Pétain, France's new Vice-Premier, contributed at Verdun what Foch and Joffre achieved at the time of the Marne.

At Verdun General Pétain commanded the French armies in a battle that lasted from February to November, 1916.

Later he became Chief of the General Staff at the Ministry of War in Paris and on May, 15, 1917, he replaced General Nivelle as Commander-in-chief of the armies in the field.

General Pétain by means of reforms succeeded in overcoming a crisis in the army which included mutiny in some units. He had a hand in the battles of 1918, helping draw up plans for Allied offenses.

Immediately after the war, the General received the Marshal's baton at Metz.

French Shake-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 20—Military and political leadership of France rested in the hands of Premier Paul Reynaud today following the sudden reorganization May 18 of the two-month-old cabinet.

Premier Reynaud took over the War Ministry portfolio, formerly held by Edouard Daladier who became Foreign Minister.

The Premier's new leadership will be supported by the appointment of Marshal Henri Petain, World War hero, who will hold the post of Vice-Premier, in the capacity of adviser.

Coincidently with the Cabinet changes was the announcement that Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies and Supreme Commander of French land, sea, and air forces, had been relieved of his post, succeeded by Gen. Maxime Weygand.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 20—The important changes in military and political leadership occurring over the week end pursue only one supreme objective, to win the critical and perhaps decisive battle now raging in French Northeastern Provinces.

With France facing one of the greatest crises in its history, a crisis which as every Frenchman believes affects the fate not only of his country but Europe and the world, there has been a noteworthy stilling of factional party politics. No one now asks whether this or that general or statesman is a Conservative or a Socialist, but merely whether he is the best man for the job.

Under pressure of the fiercest mechanized offensive known in history there has been a natural emergence into positions of the highest authority and responsibility of the strongest and ablest men whom France possesses. The substitution of Gen. Maxime Weygand for Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin as Commander-in-Chief overshadows all other changes.

A Forceful Personality

The new Commander-in-Chief, 73 years old, is described by men who know him well as possessed of remarkable physical and mental vitality. Until recently Commander of the Army which France has kept in Syria for the purpose of countering any attack in that part of the world, General Weygand returned to France a few days ago. Public opinion unanimously approves his choice as the man best fitted to save a situation which is officially described as "grave but not desperate."

The name of Weygand evokes happy memory of France's great Generalissimo Foch because General Weygand was Marshal Foch's favorite disciple and trained in his school of resolute action.

Almost singlehanded General Weygand saved Poland when the Red Army invading that country in 1920 reached the outskirts of Warsaw. General Weygand, arriving at a most critical moment, saw a weak spot in the disposition of the inexperienced Soviet troops, namely a thinly held gap between the army before Warsaw and other armies farther east, and worked out a smashing Polish counter attack which changed the issue of the war.

Difficult Task Faced

But it is generally believed that General Weygand will have a hard time finding a weak spot in the German attack, a vast melée where mechanized units on each side clash at some places in the rear of the enemy.

Another name which has a heartening effect on the French public is that of the new Vice-Premier, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, leader of the epic defense of Verdun.

Marshal Pétain, now 84, served his country well as Ambassador to Spain during the last year. Now, like General Weygand, he left an important post to assume still greater responsibilities at a moment when the Near East and Spain seem very remote and unimportant compared to the necessity of stopping the German drive toward the channel ports.

It is the general impression in military circles that the Channel ports represent the main German strategic objective, the German High Command doubtless remembering it was a serious blunder in 1914 to have overlooked the Channel ports in driving against Paris. This does not mean that a German thrust toward Paris down the valley of the Oise is not a possibility or that all possible measures have not been taken to prepare for such an eventuality.

That Premier Paul Reynaud has himself taken over the portfolio of National Defense seems logical because today national defense is infinitely the most important task of the French Premier. M. Reynaud three years ago published a little book, "The French Military Problem," which displayed a remarkable grasp of the importance of mechanized weapons in modern war. He then advocated the formation of a special mechanized branch of service comparable in importance with the Navy and aviation.

Long Delay on Plan

Unfortunately, as everyone recognizes now, too little attention was paid to this idea until shortly before the war, with the result that Germany today enjoys numerical superiority in tanks besides aviation.

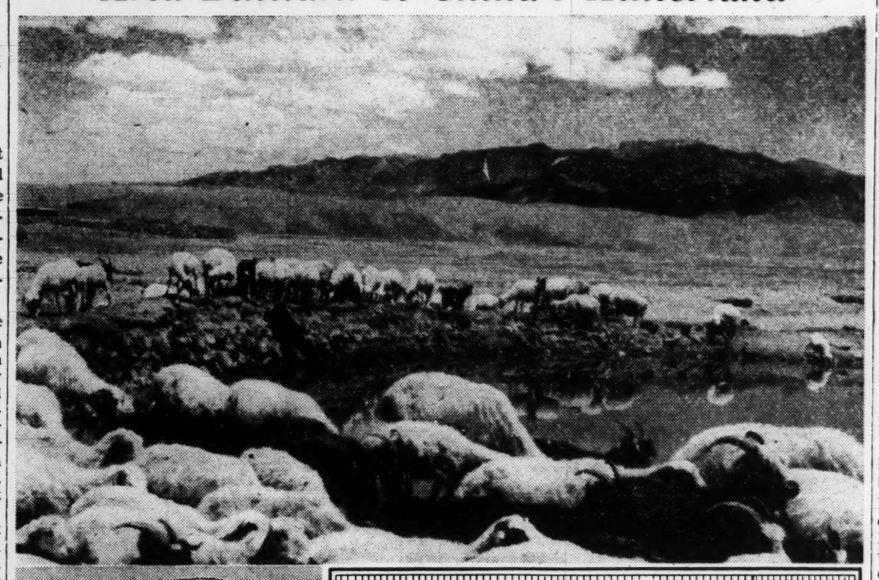
Still another change of generally recognized importance is the appointment of Georges Mandel as Minister of the Interior. M. Mandel's name is as closely associated with Clemenceau as Weygand's is with Foch, and this fact speaks eloquently for all who remember how the stern old "Tiger" shot and jailed traitors and defeatists.

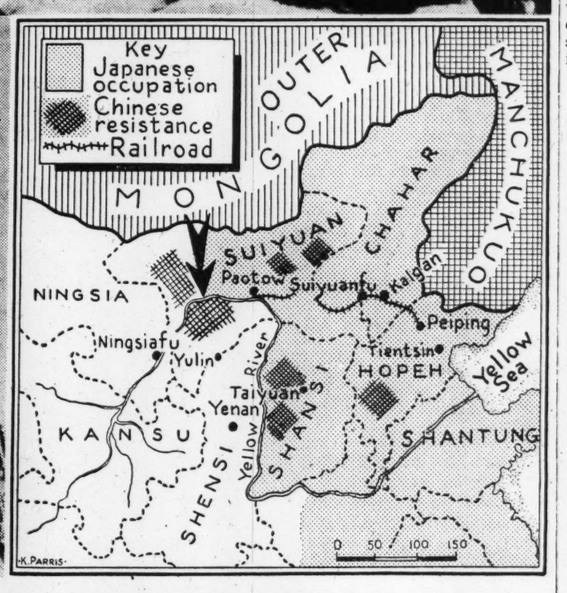
The French public feels confident that there will be no mercy to "Fifth Columnists" of any kind, either outright Hitler agents or Communists, while M. Mandel has charge of the police services.

By general testimony M. Mandel was an uncommonly capable and energetic Minister of Colonies, where he promoted the recruiting of native troops and worked out plans for the most effective exploitation of the economic resources of the colonies to benefit France.

Now, like General Weygand and General Petain, he is placed in a position where it is believed his qualities of iron will and capacity for swift decision are most needed at a time when the weakness and wavering which might be tolerated in ordinary times must sternly be suppressed.

Arid Bulwark of China's Hinterland





Map by a Staff Artist

Defenders Holding Japanese Across Yellow River

Arrow on map points to strategic area in Suiyuan Province. Upper, typical Mongolian watering place. Left, a Mongolian Princess. Pa Yung-ying, in ceremonial headdress.

Control of Inner Mongolia at Stake in Asia

By Hugh Deane
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YULIN, China — Almost unnoticed in this northwestern region of China along the Yellow River, a struggle is reaching its decisive stage for control of Inner Mongolia, and with it, a bastion of Free China's remote hinterland.

Suiyuan Province provides the scene. Japanese claim to have occupied two thirds of the Province's 240,000 square miles. But they have not conquered the Yellow River. In Suiyuan this water barrier describes an angular semicircle from east to southwest.

Through Yulin in Shensi Province runs the main line of China's Great Wall, roughly completing a circle with the Yellow River. River and Wall still represent for China a dual bulwark against the invaders. While these hold in Suiyuan, the country's defenders can continue their development of the hinterland almost unmolested except from the air.

Wool Output Restricted

Suiyuan is the central province of the three commonly called Inner Mongolia, Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ningsia. Chahar, except for guerrilla areas, is in Japanese hands. Suiyuan is next on the line of march.

Most of Suiyuan is a tableland of grass and desert, inhabited by the Mongols who are grouped in nomadic bands or tribes. The chief occupation is sheep-raising. Wool formed part of the economic magnet which enticed the Japanese. As soon as Paotow was captured the Japanese declared a monopoly of wool exports in favor of eight Japanese concerns, one of which belongs to the great house of Mitsui.

Before the war, Suiyuan had 600,000 sheep and an annual production of 7,500 tons of wool. Both production and trade have now decreased, because of Japanese restrictions. Foreign enterprise has been forced out indirectly. In the summer of 1938, for instance, an American firm found itself obliged to sell 2,000 bags of wool at a loss to a Japanese company.

Suiyuan has other attractions: coal, iron, salt, asbestos, and precious stones. And large areas remain geologically unexplored. Coal, much needed by Japan, is the most important mineral. Suiyuan has a reserve of 476,000,000 tons. About 100,000 tons are produced yearly. The Japanese enforce a strict monopoly, shipping most of the year's yield back to Japan. Natives are restricted to a Chinese dollar's worth daily, or about 7 cents U. S. Coal queues can be seen in the Japanese-occupied cities.

Large Reserves of Iron

Suiyuan has an iron reserve estimated at 85,000,000 tons. The ore has a 60 per cent iron content. The quantity of asbestos is unknown. Tachingshan alone possesses 680,000 tons. But, because of lack of market, only 20 tons are produced annually.

Suiyuan has many roads, one railroad, and the Yellow River. Down the Yellow River go goatskin rafts, carrying goods to Ningsia and Kansu. In winter, however, the river is frozen. The railroad, which connects Paotow with Peiping, was captured by the Japanese early in the war. Most of the roads are unsurfaced. They are traversed chiefly by mule and oxen carts and by camel caravans. The Mongols call camels "desert boats."

Agriculture is little developed—only about 25,000 tons of cereals are produced yearly—but more farming is being promoted. Most of the farmers and merchants are Chinese or Moslems. Few of the Mongols have settled down. Irrigation canals must be dug and improved, and for this purpose the Agricultural Credit Administration has provided $400,000. Land in western Suiyuan is being given to disabled soldiers.

Education was hard hit by the war, but with the financial help of the Ministry of Education of the National Government, schools are continuing on a limited scale. Before the war, Suiyuan had 880 primary schools with 30,000 students, and 456 one-year short-course schools, whose chief function is to teach reading and writing. Now free Suiyuan has 100 primary schools with 3,920 students, plus 128 short-course schools. Suiyuan has two high schools: the National Suiyuan Middle School in the Shanpah which has 335 students, and a Mongol school, the National Ikhchao League Middle School, with 54 students.

Chinese Extend Schools

Behind the Japanese lines the Chinese are running 70 primary schools, each of which has one teacher and a monthly budget of $25. Also behind the lines are 55 social workers, financed by a $20,000 grant from the Education Ministry, who publish wall newspapers, give lectures, stage educational and war plays, and conduct circuit classes.

In these areas, designated "occupied" on most military maps, administration by the Chinese goes on as usual—except that occasionally the magistrates have to flee from the Japanese. Occupied areas are divided by the Chinese into three administrative districts, each of which has a special political commissioner. The commissioners and magistrates have civil, military, and party (Kuomintang) duties. Each magistrate is concurrently commander of the local self-defense corps and secretary-general of the Kuomintang.

Puppet Regime

By June, 1939, about 130 village self-defense corps were organized in three so-called occupied counties. Two thirds of the 335 students of the National Suiyuan Middle School have come from occupied areas.

To break the Chinese hold on Inner Mongolia the Japanese have set up a puppet government, the Mongolian United Autonomous Government, with its capital at Kalgan. This new regime is striving hard to win Mongolian loyalty, and to establish itself as the de facto, if not the de jure, government. Its efforts are made difficult, if not futile by the fact that its first obligation is to supervise Japanese economic exploitation of Inner Mongolia.

The chief executive is Prince Teh (full name—Tehmutsuktonpulu), an agent of Japan long before the war. The real power is the Japanese Kwangtung army, represented by Major-General Ikei, who is nominally the appointee of the Japanese Cabinet's Asia Office.

Mongol and Moslem troops are fighting side by side with the Chinese. One Mongolian division belonging to the regular army is guarding the Mongol tribes in southern Suiyuan. It is commanded by Pai-Hai-feng, a Mongol from Jehol who got his training at China's famous Whampoo Military Academy. These troops formerly belonged to Prince Teh, but left him when he became a puppet in 1934. It now consists of three cavalry divisions, plus auxiliary units.

The Mongols are ultimately the controlling factor in the future of Suiyuan and the whole of Inner Mongolia. If the Japanese cannot secure a minimum of Mongol loyalty for their puppet government, that government will be unstable, and, in the long run, incapable of enduring.

A good number of Mongols have been loyal to China. That China has not received full Mongol support is the fault of the Chinese. The emigration of Chinese to Suiyuan, which began centuries ago, caused racial and economic conflict. The Mongols, like the American Indians, resisted the influx of settlers. Chinese merchants ruthlessly exploited the Mongols, trading trinkets for valuable wool.

Of late the Chinese have been more considerate in their dealings with the Mongols, though they have not promised the autonomy which younger Mongols desire. The Chinese have set up a Suiyuan Mongolian Self-Administration Commission, composed mostly of Mongol banner or tribal chiefs, but this institution is strictly controlled by the National Government.

The Mongols are suspicious of Chinese economic advances into Suiyuan, and feel that given a chance the Chinese would not hesitate to take advantage of them. Only a practical implementation of Sun Yat-sen's promise of freedom and equality for the racial groups within China's borders will secure enough Mongol support to turn the tide of battle.

Churchill Calls Upon Nation For Supreme 'Victory' Effort

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Britain's new war leader, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, yesterday expressed confidence in the ability of the French Armies to withstand the German drive, but at the same time called upon his people to be ready for the total war that might envelop the British Isles.

Speaking to the British Nation for the first time as Prime Minister, in a 15-minute radiocast Mr. Churchill stressed the gravity of the situation which not only faced the Allied Armies in France, but which also faced the British people on their own soil.

But he called upon the British people to avoid being intimidated by the armed vehicles before the lines, adding that he looked with confidence for the imminent stabilization of the fighting front which would match the fighting qualities of the French and British soldiers squarely with those of the German invaders.

The Prime Minister said in part:

The Germans, by a remarkable combination of their bombing and heavily armored tanks, have broken through the French defenses north of the Maginot Line and strong columns of their armored vehicles are ranging the open country, which for the first day or two was without defenders.

They have penetrated deeply and spread alarm and confusion in their tracks. Behind them are now appearing infantry in lorries and behind them again the large masses are moving forward.

The regroupment of the French Armies to make head against and also to strike at this intruding wedge, has been proceeding for several days, largely assisted by the magnificent efforts of the Royal Air Force.

We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated by the presence of these armored vehicles in unexpected places behind our lines. If they are behind our front the French are also at many points fighting actively behind theirs. Both sides are therefore in an extremely dangerour position; and if the French Army and our own Army are well handled, as I believe they will be, and if the French retain that genius in recovery and counterattack, for which they have so long been famous; and if the British Army shows the dogged endurance and solid fighting power of which there have been so many examples in the past, then a sudden transformation of the scene might spring into being.

We will look with confidence to the stabilization of the front in France, and to the general engagement of the Nazi, which will enable the qualities of the French and British soldiers to be matched squarely against those of their adversaries.

For myself, I have invincible confidence in the French Army and its leaders. Only a very small part of that splendid Army has yet been heavily engaged, and only a very small part of France has yet been invaded. There is good evidence to show that practically the whole of the specialized and mechanized forces of the enemy have already been thrown into the battle, and we know that very heavy losses have been inflicted upon them.

In the air . . . we have been clawing down three or four to one of our enemies. And the relative balance of the British and German Air Forces is now considerably more favorable to us than at the beginning of the battle.

In cutting down the German balance we are fighting our own battle as well as that of France. My confidence in our ability to fight it out to the finish with the German Air Force has been strengthened by the fierce encounters which have taken place and are taking place.

We must expect that as soon as stability is reached on the Western Front, the bulk of that hideous apparatus of aggression which dashed Holland into ruin and slavery will be turned upon us. I am sure I speak for all when I say: We are ready to face it, to endure it, and to retaliate against it to any extent that the unwritten law of the war permits. . . . That will be the struggle. In that supreme emergency we shall not hesitate to take every step, even the most drastic, to call forth from our people the last ounce and the last inch of effort of which they are capable. The interests of property, the hours of labor, are nothing compared to the struggle for life and honor, for right and freedom to which we have bound ourselves.

Side by side . . . the British and French peoples have advanced to rescue not only Europe but mankind from the foulest and most soul-destroying tyranny which has ever darkened and stained the pages of history.

All Paris Dance Halls Are Ordered Closed

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—Georges Mandel, Interior Minister, has ordered the closing of all dance halls in Paris.

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HERE'S a splendid idea for those who like making their own clothes. Our Silk Department has produced this Courtauld rested Rayon printed in panels. Three of these panels, when assembled, make up into the lovely frock shown here. The rays give almost a pleated effect to the full skirt. Full instructions for cutting and making are provided in a "style" Pattern. The three panels (totalling about 3½ yds.) cost 20/8½, and the pattern 1/-.

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to your own measurements without extra charge—then the making of the finished frock is as simple as ABC.

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Lowland 'Flood Defenses' Little Use Against Nazis

By R. Maillard Steed
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20 — Reports that the Netherlands' long-trusted water defenses were not fully used against German invaders—and that Fifth Column agents interfered seriously with the operation of sluices—are stated to be without foundation.

However serious may have been the work of the Fifth Column in disorganizing the Nation's defenses in other respects, Netherlands official circles declare that their operations had no effect upon the flooding arrangements.

According to Netherlands Army, Navy and Air Force officers now in London, where a military mission from the Netherlands has established its headquarters, "Netherlands' historic defenses were made to look archaic and ineffective by the German methods of whirlwind conquest.

Methods Revealed

These methods have been revealed as:

1. Heavy frontal attack by large numbers of highly mechanized troops, preceded and flanked by a hail of bullets and bombs from low-flying aircraft.
2. A surprise onslaught on key positions behind the lines and instigation of confusion there by soldiers dropped with parachutes.
3. The landing of large numbers of men and equipment within the invaded territory by relays of big carrier planes.
4. The co-ordination of these activities by means of disguised agents, men, women, and even children, planted in advance among the civilian population and ready for concerted action at the psychological moment.
5. These last to be aided by such traitors as could be persuaded to sacrifice the interests and lives of their own countrymen to the Nazi cause.

Enormous Handicaps

Laboring under enormous handicaps of great numerical inferiority in the air, and severe lack of adequate anti-aircraft defenses, the Netherlands was stated to have lost all but six of the 600 planes comprising its Air Force. Despite heroic efforts which cost them nearly a quarter of the 400,000 men in the field, they could not prevent the Germans from flying over the flooded area in hordes and crossing the water in flat-bottomed boats.

A military informant stated that these water-line defenses were operated as fully as time permitted.

At the important Moerdyk Bridge linking Belgium with the Netherlands, Fifth Column agents, dressed as Netherlands policemen, gave the invader unresisted passage by sauntering up to Netherlands soldiers on guard and suddenly shooting them down, the writer was reliably informed.

Incessant Attack

This kind of behavior was going on in all parts of the country as parachutists fell incessantly from the skies and a steady succession of transport planes, accompanied by bombers and fighters, brought heavy re-enforcements.

At the Rotterdam Airport alone, so the informant declared, the Germans landed 10,000 men by plane.

Altogether, it is estimated, 15,000 parachutists descended—many of them mere boys, members of the Hitler Youth Movement—and 50,000 troops had to be withdrawn from the main defending forces in an attempt to cope with them.

In the docks, too, German soldiers swarmed onto the quays from innocent-looking Rhine barges, moored some days previously with their living cargo concealed below the decks.

Referring to the Fifth Column, one refugee with whom the writer talked said: "the work of the hidden hand became apparent directly the invasion started. One manifestation of it was the marking of house walls and sidewalks during the night with mysterious arrows and other signs intended as direction indicators for German troops seeking to link up with their fellow countrymen or members of the National Socialistiche Bund, the Netherlands Nazi Party.

Posters Placed

"A less obvious means of giving this sort of information," he went on, "was the subtle use of apparently innocuous posters, put up as if in the ordinary course of publicity by German or German-sponsored firms.

"The police gave public orders to tear down these placards and erase other signs as soon as their significance could be detected."

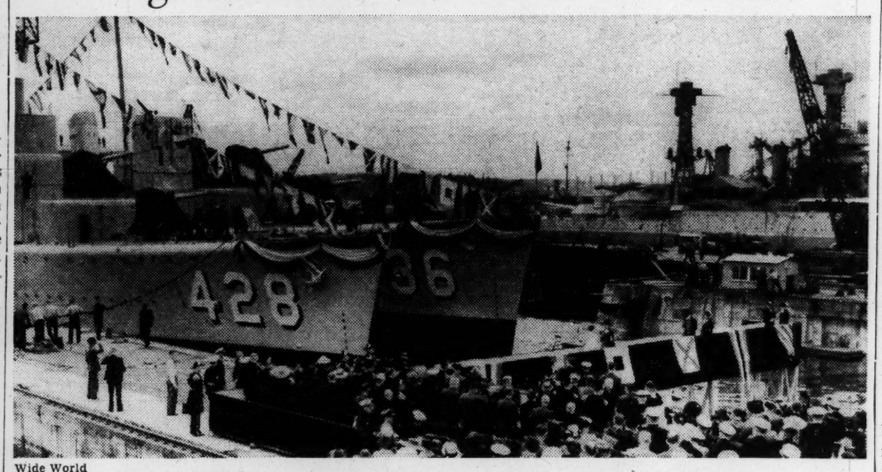
Another refugee, who landed in Britain with no other belongings than the clothes he wore, said:

"The Netherlands was a very favorable setting for the Nazi methods since there were 100,000 Germans living in Amsterdam and Rotterdam alone.

"The success of the Fifth Column is due largely to the apathy which seems inherent in a comfortably placed community.

"The Netherlands awakened to action against a danger of this sort before the invasion, after noting occurrences of the kind in Scandinavia. They rounded up hundreds of suspects in the cities, but how inadequate these measures were was shown clearly during the five days of the conquest of the Netherlands."

Augment First Line of U. S. Defense



Wide World

It's Anchors Aweigh on the West Coast for New Destroyers

The newly constructed United States destroyers Charles F. Hughes (428) and Monssen (436) sliding out of the Graving dock at the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard during their launching on May 16. The Charles F. Hughes was christened by Mrs. Charles F. Hughes, wife of the late Admiral, while the Monssen was christened by Mrs. Monssen, wife of the late lieutenant of the United States Navy.

Rotterdam Bomb Toll 100,000

PARIS, May 20 (AP) — German bombers flying wing tip to wing tip killed more than 100,000 persons in systematic bombing of Rotterdam in the Nazi conquest of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Legation charged in a communiqué.

To subdue the Port City's citizens, the Legation said in a statement, "German aviation began a systematic destruction of Rotterdam.

"More than a third of the City was demolished by two bombing squadrons which flew over the City in thick formation with wing tips almost touching in a straight line.

Paths of Destruction

"From a height of 1,500 meters (about 4,900 feet) they dropped with great regularity bombs weighing more than 1,000 kilograms (about 2,200 pounds) each, tracing veritable paths of destruction and returning to the place where they started to attack the next strip of land.

"An area of 15 to 20 square kilometers (5.7-7.7 square miles) thus was devastated entirely, not a house remaining standing.

"Fires raged on all sides and debris of all kinds, falling after being blown high into the air, buried everything and allowed no one to escape.

100,000 Killed

"The number of those killed in this operation of monstrous destruction as horrifying as a nightmare and absolutely without precedent must certainly be more than 100,000, the population of Rotterdam being 500,000 and the area of devastation representing about a third of the City."

The communiqué added: "Knowing that the same fate was in store for the other great cities located in the Provinces of Holland and Utrecht, where the population is very dense, the Commander-in-Chief (of the Army) had no other recourse than to capitulate."

Nations Alert to Treachery

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 20 (AP)—British and Egyptian authorities, determined to crush a spy menace, assigned special police squads today to surveillance of all persons suspected of espionage.

Competent Allied sources expressed belief there are "a considerable number of foreign spies securing important information here which would be of great value if the country were to be invaded."

Persons suspected of "Fifth Column" activites were placed under strict police supervision. In Cairo the Premier issued a military order outlining steps designed to deal with possible landings by parachute troops on Egyptian territory.

The Egyptian press continued to discuss prominently the possibilities of Italian war action, declaring that "Italy sways in the balance" and that London is tiring of the suspense over Italy's intentions.

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—About 500,000 have enrolled as local defense volunteers, or "parashooters" as they have been dubbed in a pun on "parachuters," Germany's parachute troops. Many "shooters" brought their own firearms, which ranged from shot guns to elephant guns. Women sought unsuccessfully to volunteer also.

Britain today also deprived all aliens of the right to possess firearms.

A barbed wire barricade has been thrown around the Admiralty Building, nerve center of the British Navy. Khaki-clad soldiers with bayonetted rifles guarded the entries.

There was official silence on the move but it was assumed to be a part of the "at the ready" plan instituted since Nazi parachutists were employed so successfully in the invaded Low Countries.

A night and day military guard also was established during the day about Broadcasting House, home of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

STOCKHOLM, May 20 (AP)—Sweden has forbidden all sailors on foreign vessels to leave their ships while staying in Stockholm Harbor as a further restriction on foreigners and safeguard against possible "Fifth Column" activity. The order marked "a significant increase of control over foreigners," said a high police official.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, May 20 (CP)—A motion asking the Trinidad Government to investigate and take measures against activites of any Nazi "Fifth Column" in this colony is before the Legislative Council.

It was moved by Capt. Andre Cipriana, Trinidad labor leader, who urged "immediate steps to deal with the situation and forestall any possible acts of treachery or sabotage in this colony."

Douglas Reports Huge Plane Order

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—The Anglo-French Purchasing Commission has placed orders for $50,000,000 worth of Douglas attack bombers.

This announcement was made May 19 by Donald W. Douglas, President of the Douglas Aircraft Company, who said half the planes would be made by the Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle, Wash., under Douglas license.

The bomber is a twin-engined, high-winged, all-metal monoplane powered by Wright 250B engines, and claimed by the manufacturer to be the fastest ship of its kind in the air today.

"Production of a large number of idential airplanes in widely separated localities will go a long way toward initiating President Roosevelt's new national defense program, by spreading employment, reducing overhead, and increasing our combined production capacity and industrial efficiency for times of national emergency," Mr. Douglas said.

Americans in Egypt Warned to Go Home

CAIRO, Egypt, May 20 (AP) — The United States Legation and Consulates throughout Egypt warned American citizens today to consider returning home while facilities are available.

It was believed unlikely that many of the estimated 900 Americans in Egypt will quit that country at present. Most of them are missionaries and teachers, with a few businessmen and oil men.

British Destroyer Beached After Damage by Bombs

LONDON, May 20 (AP) — The destroyer Whitley was damaged by bombs and subsequently beached, the Admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty communiqué stated that there were four casualties.

The Whitley, a vessel of 1,090 tons, was launched in April, 1918, and was re-armed in 1938-39 as an escort ship.

Liner Crowded

ROME, May 20 (AP)—The United States liner Washington sailed yesterday from Genoa a day late, crowded with American refugees from the European war.

Nearly 400 additional passengers arrived in the morning from France, Switzerland and the Balkans. They were given emergency accommodations, bringing the total number sailing to 1,500.

One of the last to embark was Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Navy's Courage

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlin, Commander of the French Navy, expressed confidence May 18 in the Navy's faithfulness to its "ancient tradition of courage and patriotism.' His remarks were contained in an order of the day as radiocast by the British radio and picked up here by C. B. S.

The text follows:

"At a moment when the war enters a new and decisive phase I know I can count on you in order that the French Navy, faithful to its ancient tradition of courage and patriotism and in close collaboration with the British Navy, may ensure the success of our arms on the sea and in collaboration with the Allied armies the triumph of our cause which is that of civilization. Long live France.'

I. R. A. Report

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 20 (AP)—A secret radio station of the outlawed Irish Republican Army radiocast the assertion yesterday that a British troopship carrying 2,800 men was sunk on the way to the Skagerrak by explosives placed by the I. R. A.

The broadcast was announced by street posters.

It said the ship was on its way from Hull, England, when blown up.

The broadcast further declared that I. R. A. bombs had damaged a British ammunition factory.

The British Admiralty had no comment to make on the I. R. A. report.

Cruiser Mined

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—The official German news agency reported yesterday that Nazi air scouters sighted a heavy enemy cruiser stranded off Bodo, Northern Norway.

The cruiser was listing heavily and was guarded by enemy planes and one destroyer, D. N. B. said.

The wreckage of a transport of 25,000 tons or more was discovered yesterday off the Netherlands port of Flushing, D. N. B. said. The ship apparently had been broken in the middle when hit by a mine.

Plane Industry Pledges 'Limit'

Continued from Page 1

divisions in the preparedness drive and urged the same thing in industry.

"Personally," he added, "I am convinced there is no substitute for private management when it comes to economy, production and speed of production."

The initial meeting ended with airplane manufacturers pledging full support, but some expressing dissatisfaction that the Government had as yet offered no concrete proposals.

The Administration was specified enough however in the big Army supply bill, reported to the Senate today. It would make $1,497,711,368 in cash immediately available for purchase of 200 superbombers, 2,200 smaller planes and quantities of antiaircraft, antitank guns, and ammunition. A move was made in the committee to eliminate the "blank check" fund, giving the President authorization to use $132,000,000—half in cash and half in contractual authority—to step up production where needed. The move to eliminate the item was defeated.

Large Group Present

A far bigger group from the industry arrived than had been expected and taxed the capacity of the small conference room of the Treasury Department. The scene had the animation of early business conferences called by the President when he took office in the depression. Half a dozen motion picture cameras were on hand, and the corridors were so filled with newsgatherers, officials, and hangers-on that passage was difficult.

The same stir of momentous events was visible in other parts of the capital.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, asked the House Military Affairs Committee to approve an upper limiit of 10,000 planes for the Army instead of the present limit of 6,000. The President's defense program, he insisted, provided only for peacetime requirements.

Calls "Blank Check" Trivial

Under the circumstances President Roosevelt's request for a total of $200,000,000 as a "blank check" for emergencies was a "trivial amount," the Army Chief said. General Marshall charged that the essential items for the Army in the new program should have been procured some years back but that public opinion was against it. Recalling that the War Department for 1941 asked Congress for 166 reserve planes, he said the House Appropriations Committee cut that to 57 planes.

"Why, six times that number were lost by one Government on the ground before they could get into the air," he said, at the outbreak of the current offensive.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, said his branch of the service, besides asking for an increase in the amount of airplanes to 10,000, wanted authorization for a total reserve air officer strength of 6,000, and 6,000 flying cadets. He said the Nation will be producing at the rate of 14,000 planes a year by December but is training pilots at the rate of only 1,200 a year.

He advocated that industry operate its own factories. He said no consideration is being given now to Government operation.

With chief preparedness developments today centered in Congress and the aviation industry, Washington continued its breathless watching of the tremendous battle in the Low Countries.

Rarely before, outside of actual war time, has so much of domestic action and legislation depended on the crucial events transpiring in foreign lands.

On the outcome of tanks and airplanes, guns and armies in Europe hangs the decision on domestic policies and vast expenditures. But it is agreed on all hands now that despite the outcome of wartime European developments, a great increase in American defense forces is inevitable, even with its huge attendant cost.

Lindbergh Stirs Debate

Washington debated also the nation-wide broadcast of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who broke a six-months' silence last night to challenge the Roosevelt $1,182,000,000 defense program. Wide interest was given to the Lindbergh speech because of his correct earlier forecast of German air ascendancy. In a statement strongly charged with isolationism, Colonel Lindbergh indirectly attacked the Roosevelt Administration and declared that the first need was "a definite policy of defense"—as to whether the United States is to defend itself alone or the entire hemisphere. Until such a policy is adopted, the flyer declared, "We will not even know what types of planes to build."

President Roosevelt conferred with his Congressional leaders this morning who informed him that Congress is ready to act at once on legislation contemplating expenditure in the fiscal year of 1941 of $1,827,491,724 for the Army and $1,303,980,728 for the Navy.

The Lindbergh criticism did not affect their decision to push the matter through. Three separate Congressional committees met today to speed up the record-breaking program: the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the House Naval and Military Affairs Committees.

President Roosevelt took the opportunity of foreign trade week over the week end to assert that hopes of future world peace depend upon the ultimate adoption of "liberal" economic policies. His message was included in a speech by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which in the rush of trans-Atlantic happenings was finally delivered by Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Hull, for his part, in his prepared address attacked doctrines of "totalitarian autarchy" which he said are "so ominously spreading today." If they become dominant in the world he said then it will be plunged into "a period of chaos and impoverishment and, inevitably, into moral and spiritual decay."

Coalition Talk Continues

In a letter by President Roosevelt, read in his behalf by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at a "New Citizens Day" celebration last night, the Chief Executive declared that the United States will continue to offer its people "opportunity, liberty and justice" and referred to the "great responsibility" on the 2,000,000 youngsters who become 21 years old this year, and the foreigners who are naturalized.

Allies Study Ciano's Plans For Albania

Continued from Page 1

to inspect public works projects now under way in Albania which Italy occupied starting April 7, 1939, but his trip is bound to be watched because of Italy's military foothold there in the Balkan Peninsula between Yugoslavia and Greece.

Italian schools were ordered to close May 31, a fortnight earlier than had been intended, but still there were no definite signs of imminent Italian entry into the European war.

Welcome to Japanese

Rumors that a mass meeting had been called for an important announcement by Signor Mussolini were dispelled when authoritative quarters said that a turnout in Piazza Venezia was to welcome a large Japanese delegation come to negotiate a new trade agreement.

Responsible Italians interpreted Count Ciano's Milan speech as a recapitulation of Italy's position—not a modification. They said it meant that Italy had claims it wants settled and that Italians were willing to go to war, if necessary, but if they can be settled without fighting so much the better.

Count Ciano's speech included an apparent reaffirmation of the durability of Italy's military alliance with Germany. It was he who negotiated Italy's part of the "Pact of Steel" a year ago. He declared that Italy "intends to keep faith in her engagements."

Cannot Be Stranger

"Italy cannot remain a stranger to events in European life," Count Ciano said. But the people must wait until Signor Mussolini speaks to know what to do next.

"Italy of the Ethiopian undertaking and victories in Spain is not a stranger nor can it be a stranger to events in European life in which Rome must say and will say its word."

It was in the spirit of its victories, Count Ciano said, that Italy was hastening "these new tasks for which it will be called."

These tasks, he said, were dictated by "the necessity of finally achieving our aspirations."

Italy, he said, in what appeared to be a reference to the alliance with Germany, "intends to keep faith in her engagements and likewise her greater destiny."

Count Ciano said he knew the people would not expect him to say more because "the order of the day will come to us all from Il Duce when he will have decided upon it."

"And when he gives it," Count Ciano continued, "Milan will leap once again to its feet."

Unrest in Malta

An Italian dispatch reported further "vexations" to Maltese nationalists by British authorities in that island. (The term nationalists generally is conceded in Rome circles to mean sympathizers with Italy.)

The official Stefani News Agency reported new arrests at Malta and a dozen temporary detentions, including that of the former president of disbanded university students. It said that the British action caused a "feeling of profound uneasiness among all island circles."

Bid From France

ROME, May 20 (AP)—Substitution of Charles Roux for Alexis Leger as Undersecretary at the French Foreign Office is regarded as a bid for better relations with Italy on the part of the French Government.

Whereas M. Leger was regarded as more or less anti-Italian, M. Roux is considered friendly toward Italy. At the same time his long service as French Ambassador to the Vatican placed him on excellent terms with Pope Pius XII.

Lindbergh Sees No Danger If U. S. Will Stop 'Meddling'

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—America need not fear invasion, in the opinion of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, "unless the American people bring it on through their own quarreling and meddling with affairs abroad."

But at the same time, Colonel Lindbergh, an Army Air Corps reserve officer, asserted American needs "a greater air force, a greater Army and a greater Navy.

He added: "Until we have decided upon a definite policy of defense, the mere construction of large numbers of aircraft will not be adequate for our national safety."

Declaring that "a definite policy of defense" is the first necessity, the aviator called in a radiocast last night for an end to "hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion."

"We are in danger of war today," he said, "not because European people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of America, but because American people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Europe."

Needs Outlined

For defense of the Nation alone, he continued, the United States would need "large numbers of small bombers and pursuit planes," but this "eventually would leave us as vulnerable to air attack as the nations of Europe are today."

For defense of the Western Hemisphere, he said, the United States would need "long-range bombers capable of attacking a hostile fleet a thousand miles at sea."

"Let us form with our neighboring nations a clear and definite policy of American defense," he proposed.

"An adequate defense of the Western Hemisphere necessitates the co-operation of the other nations of this Hemisphere. Our military aircraft must have access to their bases. Their foreign policy must have some relationship to ours. We cannot hold this Hemisphere free from foreign war if nations which lie within it declare war on foreign powers."

Anniversary of Flight

Colonel Lindbergh spoke on the eve of the thirteenth anniversary of his famous solo flight from New York to Paris.

The talk was interlarded with references to American policy which appeared critical of the Administration.

"Our danger in America is an internal danger," he said. ". . . the course we have been following in recent months leads to neither strength nor friendship nor peace.

"It will leave us hated by victor and vanquished alike, regardless of which way the tide of battle turns. One side will claim we aided its enemies; the other, that we did not help enough."

World Faces New Era

Declaring "that the world is facing a new era is beyond question," he said "our mission is to make it a better era."

"But regardless of which side wins this war," he said, "there is no reason, aside from our own actions, to prevent a continuation of peaceful relationships between America and the countries of Europe. If we desire peace, we need only stop asking for war. No one wishes to attack us, and no one is in a position to do so."

"The only reason that we are in danger of becoming involved in this war," he said, "is because there are powerful elements in America who desire us to take part.

"They represent a small minority of the American people, but they control much of the machinery of influence and propaganda."

York Cites Peril

PALL MALL, Tenn., May 20 (AP) —Sergeant Alvin C. York, World War hero, declared the potent and swift thrusts of the German Army of today "should teach us what can happen when a nation is unprepared."

"I've always been a believer in preparedness—plenty of guns, and the best guns—and I think now more than ever the United States should arm and arm fast," said Mr. York, now an East Tennessee farmer and founder of a Bible school for mountain youths.

Mr. York is credited in Government reports with capturing "practically unassisted" an entire German machine-gun battalion. Gen. John J. Pershing called him the "greatest civilian soldier of the world war."

No Fete in Paris

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—The thirteenth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's take-offi on his nonstop flight across the Atlantic passed unnoticed in the morning press of wartime Paris today.

No plans were made for official celebration either of this date or of his arrival at Le Bourget Airport on May 21.

Club Women Attack Fear

Continued from Page 1

gent citizen to become active, and for everyone to be looking toward and preparing for some form of world organization of which the spiritual and moral force may be the foundation."

Another club leader who believes the three enemies of democracy listed in the resolution can be overcome through religion is Mrs. F. H. Clausen, chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, another indorser of the resolution.

"These enemies cannot flourish in a country where we make Christianity a way of life as well as a way of worship," said Mrs. Clausen.

"Insofar as club women have influence, it is their responsibility to strengthen the feeling of confidence, tolerance, benevolence, and patriotism among American citizens so that our democracy will be invulnerable."

Members of the Federation's Board, Mrs. Clausen pointed out, feel the need of reaffirming the Christian principles upon which this democracy is founded and of the basic moral values inherent in democracy as a form of government.

No member of the Federation gives more support to this statement than its President, Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Dunbar, serving the last year of a three-year term, chose as the theme of this council session a verse from the Bible: (Rev. III:8) "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." She is presenting as the chief speaker of her own special "President's night," Dr. Albert W Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary. During the last year, she noted, the Department of the American Home has made a study of the part of the family in strengthening democracy and recently published a new plan of study based on the theme "Spiritual Homes the Sustaining Force of Democracy."

Other resolutions to come before this council meeting touch on a variety of subjects. One calls for participation in the program of the United States Flag Association, which is planning a national patriotic revival. Another records opposition to the transfer of the United States Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture. Others urge legislation to provide Federal aid to the States for the assistance of needy transients; propose continued study of the "Equal Rights Amendment"; favor Federal non-support legislation which would stop up the loopholes through which irresponsible persons desert their families and avoid their responsibilities by moving to other States; and call for local club action to make effective the recommendations of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

The political side of the club organization is to receive attention at this council meeting when candidates for national offices are presented May 21. These candidates will not be voted on, however, until the next triennial meeting of the Federation in 1941. Great interest, however, attaches to the presentation of candidates for the three-year terms.

Club women are also deeply interested in the politics of their nation and are calling in to address them leading political philosophers of the two major parties. One is T. V. Smith, University professor and Representative from Illinois; the other is Glenn Frank, former university president and chairman of the program committee of the Republican National Committee. Many other eminent speakers are on the week's program.

Editor Asks All to Give Week's Pay to Uncle Sam

GRIFFIN, Ga., May 20 (AP) — Quimby Melton, editor of the Griffin News, called upon all citizens with an income from any source to "give Uncle Sam a week's pay" for use in building national defense.

The Georgia editor, a veteran of the World War and onetime candidate for National Commander of the American Legion, said if "enough people will join in the campaign it will make millions available immediately to finance the building of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, warships, and the like."

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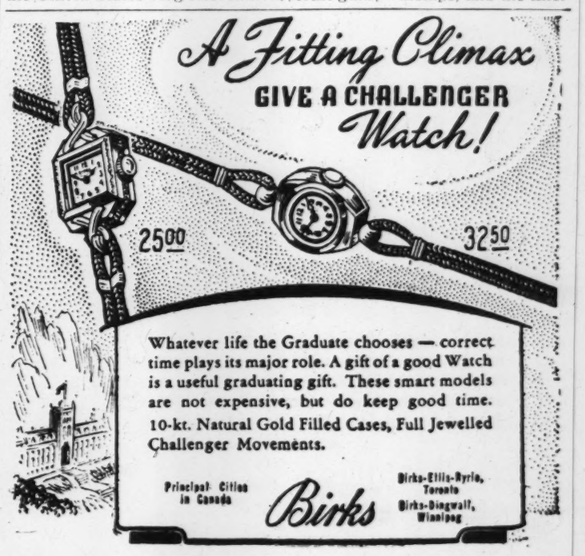
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Royal Barge

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

When the daughter of the King of the Seals was to be married, everyone in the Arctic was invited. The occasion was to be very grand, and the penguins, the eider duck, the hares, the walruses, whales and caribous made great preparations.

"Alas!" cried the King of the polar bears to his wife. "We have no suitable way of traveling to the wedding, so we won't go."

"Can't we swim?" asked his wife gently.

"How would that look?" demanded the bear King gruffly. "Who ever heard of swimming to a wedding?"

"The whales will, I'm sure," protested the Queen.

"We're not whales," said the King.

"Can't we walk, then?" went on the Queen.

"Royalty never goes on foot to weddings, according to the books I read," said the King, ready to cry with disappointment.

"Well, then, you'll have to find some other way," said the Queen. "Summon the wise bears of your kingdom and offer a reward for the bear that has the best idea."

The Wise Bears Met

So the meeting of wise bears was called, and a reward of fifty of the finest fish offered for the one who had the best idea. And they sat in a circle and thought and thought, while the northern lights danced wildly above their heads, and at last one old bear rose and whispered in the King's ear and the King looked pleased and said to the rest,

"You may all go home."

"But we haven't had our ideas yet," protested the other wise bears. "They might be better than his."

"His is the best," cried the King, "don't argue with a King. Go home when I say. But you may come back to wave the Queen and me goodby when we set off for the wedding."

And truly it was a great sight and filled every bear's heart with pride. The day was fine, the sun shone brightly over miles of icebergs and ice floes and the black waters between, and brightly on the crowns of their majesties and their little proud eyes and their long polished claws.

An Icy Transport

But most brightly of all it shone on the boat in which sat the royal bears. It was carved from a solid cake of ice with a curving prow shaped like the head of an ice-dragon, and ten bears sat along its sides with oars of polished ice in their paws, while the royal couple were seated in the stern on two thrones under a canopy of snow with fringes of icicles.

"Hurrah, Hurrah for their majesties!" shouted all the other bears with pride, as the ice blades dipped into the water and the vessel moved majestically away.

And they had a right to be proud, for no one arrived at the wedding of the seal princess with such style, and forever after when anyone in the Arctic wished to say that a thing was wonderful, he would call it "as wonderful as the barge of the King of the Polar Bears."

Song of Sunshine

I went outside this morning
And sang among the birds,
The thrush made up the music,
But I made up the words.

I sang, "Hurray for sunshine!"
And the thrush sang, "Dee, dee, dee!"
So we made a song together,
The speckled thrush and me.

We taught it to a blackbird
And a tit who hopped along.
They learnt it very quickly,
And they said they liked our song.

GWEN ROWLAND

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The ice blades dipped into the water, and the vessel moved majestically away.—A drawing by Maurice Day

A Chicken's Ways

A chicken family's not like ours.
They do the strangest things:
At night the babies go to bed
Beneath their mother's wings.
Their father wakes them up at dawn
With a cock-a-doodle sound;
And all of them find breakfast food
By scratching in the ground.

ROWENA BENNETT

All On a May Morning

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

Our otters, Tom and Effie, are growing bigger. Grandpa says that when they are fully grown they will be about three feet long. Jill and I won't be able to pick them up so easily then. They have funny, short legs, and webbed feet which help them to swim. They are getting clever too.

We took them down to the pool yesterday and left them there, and after about two hours they dashed up the garden path and had one of their "pretending fights" on the lawn. Then they stalked carefully up to Tessa's kennel to see if she was at home. She wasn't, so they raided her food pots and ate her dog biscuits.

After this they dashed into the garden shed and watched, with a very naughty expression, the new tadpoles who are now swimming about in the tank.

Such a lot of nice things are happening now. Christopher, the robin, has finished his nest, and his wife has laid five speckled eggs. We've had one peep at them. They are white with light red spots. Grandpa says we mustn't disturb the robins, so if Jill and I are playing very noisy games, we keep away from the garden wall.

Clever Jenny Wren

Clever Jenny Wren has built a grand house in the bushes. It is beautifully woven and cosily lined, and has a little door at the side. There are such a lot of eggs in it. I've never managed to count them, but I think there are eight or ten. When I told Jill she said, "Oh, what a lot of babies for one tiny mother bird to look after! She will be busy when all the eggs are hatched."

Do you know where there are any birds' nests? If you do, you will be careful not to disturb the birds, won't you? The important thing is "to see, but not be seen."

This morning, very early, Jill came to my room. "Peter," she whispered, "listen to the birds singing. I can't sleep for them. Let's go for a walk."

We tiptoed downstairs, put some fruit in our pockets, and ran out into the garden. Tessa whined from her kennel as if to say, "Please take me, too," so we undid her chain, and she dashed off to the gate.

It was a lovely, lovely morning. The sky was high and blue, with golden fingers of sunshine over the fields. There was white blossom on the hawthorn trees, and a carpet of bluebells in the woods; wherever we went the birds sang and sang.

"Where shall we go?" asked Jill.

"Down to the stream," I said. "Grandpa saw some sticklebacks swimming there yesterday.

As we passed through the copse, we saw a squirrel skipping about in the larch trees. He was so pretty, and not at all nervous, but watched us for a long time with his bright, friendly eyes. The wild creatures of the Sanctuary are rather shy, of course, but I believe they know we are their friends. This squirrel has a nursery and some babies hidden in the copse, but we haven't discovered just where yet.

The Cuckoo Calls

All the way down to the stream we heard the cuckoo calling, but we never saw him. We didn't see the sticklebacks either, but we saw something else, something we've been hoping to see for ages. We were standing quietly beside the water, when Jill caught my arm.

"Look!" she whispered, pointing across the stream.

There was a bird perched on an overhanging branch. He was quite small, with a short tail and a long, sharp beak. His head and back and wings were a deep blue, with a greeny sheen on them, and his waistcoat was a chestnut red. Have you guessed who he was? Yes, the Kingfisher.

I think he was fishing the stream for his breakfast, for he suddenly swooped down to the water, then flew up with something in his beak. We couldn't see what it was, for he disappeared so quickly into a hole in the bank. He looked just like a brightly colored electric light.

"Jill," I said, feeling very excited, "we've discovered something that Grandpa doesn't know. Let's go and tell him. That hole is the Kingfisher's nest!"

Grandpa was awfully pleased to hear that the kingfishers have come back to the Sanctuary. I wonder if other wild creatures will come to us for "safe keeping." I do hope so.

Your friend,
Peter

Darya, Tanka, and Marya

Three Peasant Dolls

Darya, Tanka and Marya are stockinette dolls made by peasant, or "muzhik," craftsmen of Russia. These three dolls all wear voluminous skirts of bright cotton and full long sleeved homespun blouses. Each has a becoming head dress of a red, yellow or blue kerchief worn over her carrot-colored hair. Two of the kerchiefs tie in a knot beneath dimpled chins; one ties in the back. All the dolls wear heavy white cotton stockings and hand woven, braided straw sabots, or shoes, tied halfway up the leg between the knee and the ankle.

Darya wears a pointed hat of red and white on top of her red kerchief. Her blouse differs from the others, for it has red inserts across the shoulders; her skirt, striped with red, green, yellow and blue, recalls the costume worn by Swedish women and little girls in the section of Dalarme. Her white petticoat is edged with red stitching. Darya is labeled "Vovonej Girl," which evidently tells the section of Russia from which she comes.

Tanka is more the typical Russian peasant doll and so she bears no special label. She is marked only "Tanka." She came to America in her red cotton jumper type dress with white flowers printed on it in a gay design. Her apron is yellow with gray and red bands; her kerchief, which is blue, is tied over a red head band. Tanka, although her eyes are roguishly downcast, may hope to look demure, but it is easy to see that she is full of fun.

Marya has the barest suggestion of a smile on her rosy cheeked face. She wears a flat, red, box-like hat beneath her yellow kerchief. Her navy blue skirt, with its suspenders, has a red band down the center front, and is lined with a white material dotted with black. Marya's white blouse has a tiny black circular design and her black and white petticoat is marked with the word "Veltkovesska," which may indicate the locality in Russia from which she came.

Janet P. Johl

Patty Paddle Makes Eights

Patty Paddle, the little black moor-hen, was swimming in patterns among the rushes on the lake. She could make straight lines beautifully, but when she tried to do a pattern of eight she always went wrong, and the other little moor-hens laughed at her.

So Patty went off by herself, and swam in and out and round about among the rushes till she had had enough of it. Somehow she just could not turn properly, and went to the left instead of the right every time! While she kept on trying she said to herself:

"There must be a way,
If only I knew it!
I'll try it all day,
Until I can do it!"

Patty always spoke in little poems like that.

"Perhaps I'll be able to do it if I shut my eyes," she thought—and that was why she never saw a rowing boat coming across the lake.

"Look, Daddy, there's a moor-hen!" shouted a little girl in the boat, and the man beside her pulled his right oar quickly so that the boat just passed Patty without touching her.

Patty opened her eyes and blinked.

"What were you dreaming about?" said the little girl, leaning over the side of the boat. "We nearly hit you."

Patty knew that people in boats sometimes threw out pieces of cake, so she swam along beside the little girl, and just to show she knew what the little girl meant she answered:

"Yes, I must keep awake!
There are boats on the lake."

Over on the other side of the lake, some of Patty's friends were swimming in circles and patterns. The little girl pointed to them.

"Look, Daddy!" she said. "How do those clever moor-hens make circles like that?"

"In the same way that a boat does," Daddy told her. "They use their feet instead of oars—like this," and he pulled his left oar.

Patty had been to Lake School and knew which was her left wing and her right, so she flapped quickly out of the way. But, to her surprise, the boat moved off to the right.

"My goodness!" said Patty Paddle. "How did that happen? I saw him pull the left oar, like that," and she kicked out with her left foot only to find she was sailing off to the right after the boat! And then, all of a sudden, she understood.

"So that's how it's done!" she said. "If you want to go to the right, you kick with your left foot. I see!"

She squawked a "Thank You" to the man and the little girl, and skimmed away over the water, making beautiful eights all the way, and singing to herself:

"If you want to go right,
With the left foot you kick!
If you want to go left,
With the right give a flick."

The other moor-hens wondered whatever had happened to Patty Paddle when they saw her making wonderful swimming patterns all over the lake. But Patty only laughed, and went on humming:

"Tra la la la la flick!
Tra la la la la kick,"

as she joyously pushed first with her left foot and then with her right, and made big curly eights in the water.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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NOCUMO CAMP FOR BOYS
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Enrollment limited to 30 Boys—6 to 14 years
Crafts, nature lore, land and water sports, etc.
INDIVIDUAL UNFOLDMENT OUR AIM
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Wholesome diet. Lake and field sports, dramatics, music, crafts, nature lore, trips, riding. High type leadership. $150 8 weeks—reduction thru May. Booklet. Gertrude W. Merrill, Director, 80 Ohio Ave., W. Springfield, Mass.

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WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

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Infants' Shirts and Panties 25c each
At this price you can afford a full supply of these Nazareth styles.
Fine quality, knitted fabric, pullover style shirt, sizes 1 to 6 retail at 25 cents each.
Training panty of soft combed yarn fabric; has extra large double gusset giving extra absorbent quality. Ages 6 months to two years. Retails at 25 cents.
Many other Nazareth styles at popular prices for infants and for boys and girls up to 16.
Look for the Nazareth label. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.
Catalog on request
Nazareth Waist Co.
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The Home Forum

We Pack No Trunks

ROBERT'S MOTHER, unlike Robert's father's mother, will not have the tender privilege of packing her son's trunk when he goes to college. There will be no folding of shirts with loving care (they all come from the laundry buttressed with cardboard, anyway); no sentimental tucking in of family snapshots with Robert's shorts and singlets; and no growing red-faced and impatient over trying to fit in so many pairs of Number 11 shoes. Robert will do his own packing, and he would think himself deficient if he should take more than fifteen minutes about it. As for a trunk, his car, new at thirdhand, will suffice for that.

Robert's method, which I have seen practiced by others on many occasions, will be to toss the lesser articles of clothing into a suitcase and the suitcase into the rear of the car. With it will go a couple of blankets, a couch cover, curtains, and a hockey stick against the time when winter comes. His jackets and trousers will be carried on hangers, suspended from the inside of the top of the car. The big bundle that looks like a bathrobe contains photographs and will share the back seat with piles of books. On the floor will ride a desk lamp, an elderly typewriter, and a tennis racket; and on a laundry bag, filled with all manner of small duffle, will be tenderly deposited his cherished saxophone. To these, at the last moment, will be added a miscellany of shoes.

* * *

Robert's hardest job is going to be to lash an easy chair to the top of the car, but even that he will manage without help. "I'll get going now," he will call cheerily, and off he will hurry to pick up another boy and his goods on the way.

Where the other boy will put his baggage Robert's mother cannot imagine, but it will be accomplished somehow.

From every state in the Union, next autumn, cars like Robert's will come hurrying into the college town. They will look like nomadic clothing shops, and there will not be a single trunk on one of them.

Perhaps girls still take trunks, when they go away to school. I cannot speak authoritatively about that, but I should think it possible. Likewise tourists on a southern cruise, winter sojourners in California and Florida, and some persons of the stage, but even for these packing a trunk is virtually a lost art. Modern trunks are such wonderful affairs, so full of clever devices and specialized compartments, that all one needs to do is to open the trunk in the presence of one's wardrobe and the job is done. There is practically no technique required.

* * *

The summer vacationer follows Robert's method. The Browns are going to open their cottage at the shore. They have a five-seater car, with an ample baggage compartment and reasonable floor space. In it they plan to arrange themselves, two passengers, and a cat semi-confined in a bag. Each passenger has a suitcase, an extra hat, and an umbrella, and one of them has brought a carton filled with rhubarb, string beans, and early tomatoes. Mr. Brown does not like string beans, and his wife objects to rhubarb, especially so late in the season; but their guests dislike leaving their garden produce to go to waste.

The Browns have their own suitcases, the size of which is one reason why trunks are less needful than they used to be. Bed and table linen wrapped in a blanket, a piece of a lawn mower, a bucksaw, a box of flat silver, a carton of groceries, and a freshly-cooked ham are only a few items of baggage that can be listed by eye. Besides sweaters and coats, there are several unidentified parcels.

And shoes. One of the most convenient things about traveling that way is that there is no trouble about packing footwear. It can go in anywhere. Sometimes it goes out the way it comes in, but usually the filling-station attendant discovers it in time. Nevertheless, one does sometimes observe a stray shoe or rubber along the highway. The Browns, like other travelers, usually follow this order in packing their car: first, baggage; second, passengers; last, shoes. Getting the passengers in without removing any of the baggage requires finesse, and extracting a piece of baggage without removing the passengers is practically impossible. The garden produce provides a perpetual problem; for the front of the car is too warm for it, and the back is too crowded. Besides, the Browns are not interested in string beans and rhubarb.

* * *

After all, these are only trifling inconveniences. On the whole, traveling with goods and chattels has become simpler than it used to be.

Packing was formerly a serious business. In the first place, Father had to get the trunk down from the attic, usually to the first floor in order to make things easier for the depot-driver. Meantime, articles of clothing had also been brought downstairs, folded, stuffed with tissue paper, laid in neatly assorted piles. The actual packing was a long and gymnastic job of wrapping and reaching, fitting, pushing and arranging, of segregating incompatibles like the ink bottle and the immaculate white piqué skirt.

Sometimes segregation was not quite complete. In one family has been handed down a legend of a thrifty matriarch who stocked up with fresh eggs, when she left her summer boarding-place, and brought them home in the trunk. At the journey's end, segregation had become agglutination. "Look at my best waistcoat!" shouted her husband. "Well, look at my hat!" she retorted.

When we went away to school, we would pack ink bottles and sticky chocolate cakes with our wearing apparel and somehow escape disaster; but Robert's way is simpler and surely has what insurance companies might call a better "expectation."

Our trunk was finally packed. Then it had to be sent to the railway station—unless one belonged to a Genuine First Family, in which case it might be taken, by the Head of the Family in person, on a wheelbarrow, along the most exclusive street in town, without any loss of prestige.

Thereupon came further responsibilities and uncertainties. Should we find the trunk arriving on the same train with us, or would it lag behind? Could we manage to remember to take the key? And how many hours would have to be spent in pressing the wrinkles out of our finery?

* * *

I have just been looking at some old trunks in the attic. They are big and little; the older, the smaller. Our ancestors liked a trunk that could be carried under one arm.

Around the attic-edge these veteran baggage-holders rest from their travels. Two of them are covered with some kind of hide, cowhide, maybe, or deerhide with the hair left on, though now almost worn off. Others have a sheathing of tin or canvas, with protective strips of iron, or of wood much bossed with brass against the onslaughts of those strong-armed gentry known as baggage-smashers. One old trunk has an outside coating of varnished paper, an envelope that has lasted much better than might have been expected. All of them, dried by years of summer suns beating on the attic roof, could endure little active service; but they still have a function as the abode of forgotten yesterdays, and conceivably of moths.

* * *

"Come on, let's go!" is the theme of young Robert's packing, and that of most persons today. Throw some things into a car, stuff the baggage compartment, pull the lid down. Don't waste any time about it! Suits of clothes, shoes, a boiled ham, a picnic kit, golf clubs, a typewriter, into the car with them, and let's go!

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

The Light at the End Of the Street

The light of the hours goes down;
The lights of the houses retreat
Till alone in the sleeping town
Is the light at the end of the street.

I have passed it late, walking out;
I have found it again on my way
Later, much later, the silence
Beginning to whisper of day.

I have asked what it was, as I passed:
Someone has left it on guard;
Someone forgot it, the last
Retiring, aglow on the yard;

Somebody watches and waits
For a sound of steps like my own
Coming from darkness, counting gates,
Alone.

CHARLES MALAM

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From a Vermont Hilltop

THE CHILDREN HAVE lived all their lives on this hilltop farm in southeastern Vermont. They are the sixth generation in direct line to call this home. Their father and grandfather were born here. They love the high, rolling land, the woods and the fields, the big house and barns. It is all part of them.

The house looks as if it sat on top of the topmost hill, as one sees it from the foot of the last hill below, after the climb up the winding road from the main thoroughfare, a mile away. The road follows a little meandering brook until it reaches the hairpin turn at the foot of Popl' Tree hill and then branches out for itself, up by gnarled old apple trees and tall Lombardy poplars. And there, as the top of the hill is reached and the last corner turned, is the big white house built in a simple Colonial style in the year 1800. Back of it, on a slight hill, is the long red barn of more recent vintage. And all around are higher hills, pyramiding toward the sky, with narrow valleys between.

There is always color in the hills, color beside the dun brown of most vegetation in winter. And it is never the same from one season to the next. In winter, the evergreen pines and spruce and hemlocks make brave splashes of green among the leafless trees. White birches lose their virgin whiteness against the spotless snow of the highlands. But as the snow melts away in the spring, the same birch trees look silver white and their branches show feathery and green before other trees dare to flaunt their leaves. Summer brings masses of green, laced with blossoms, but autumn in Vermont turns the same hills to flaming splendor in reds, golds and browns. People stare at our hills in amazement and then return again and again to look some more, fearing that their imaginations might have been playing tricks. But it is always more lovely than they had imagined.

—From "New England Year," by MURIEL FOLLETT. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

I Shall Step Down Into Solitude

I shall walk alone in the narrowness of dusk
I shall pass by the fruit tree
Eager to be lightened of the heavy fruit.
I shall walk beyond the gate and the voices.
I shall go where the hills are lonely,
Where the stars move silently above the lost lake.
There, standing by the waters,
I shall reach out my hand
And from the silence, from the mystery of darkness,
Will come fruit for my feasting,
Voices for my heart's delight.
I shall step down into solitude,
I shall walk deep into solitude,
And night will be my door and my garden.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT GREEK VASE

ANCIENT GREEK VASES were always shaped to fulfill some useful function. The krater, an example of which is here illustrated, was designed to serve as a mixing bowl. It required consequently a wide neck and wide mouth.

This is an Attic, black-figured krater. Its handles are placed at the top in the shape of volutes or spirals. On the upper half of the neck there has been portrayed, in the clear precise manner of the Greek draftsman, a frieze consisting of men, horses, chariots, and a dog. There are decorative additions to the upper and lower areas of the krater, while the lower neck and shoulder remain unornamented. There is a particularly happy relationship between the shape of the vase and the sweep and placement of the handles.

"The fruit of rightness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FORMATION OF right judgments in regard to moral issues is the result of spiritual understanding—the effect of the operation of God's law in human consciousness. Spiritual fruitage is the healing of mortal discord and inharmony.

In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 281), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, speaking of the prayer, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," has written, "Faith full-fledged, soaring to the Horeb height, brings blessings infinite, and the spirit of this orison is the fruit of rightness,—'on earth peace, good will toward men.'" This angel thought of "good will" is a healing animus. It announces the destruction of evil or error, and presages, through enlightened faith, the unfoldment of Christianly scientific rightness—rightness which falters not at temptation, stands resolute before the threats of disease and sickness, and yields not through fear to the belief of death! This is indeed the operation of spiritual law in the thoughts of men—the realization of "on earth peace."

Abraham Lincoln said, "Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it." When men acknowledge God, good, as omnipotent and ever present, they begin to comprehend the deep significance of the fact "that right makes might," and learn with increasing clarity how to demonstrate the rightness of God's law as the Scriptures reveal it. The perfection of the law of God is forever impeccable. Hence, to know God's will and obediently follow it brings genuine power. But accepting as real the false standard of the "carnal mind," mankind falls far short of rightness in many of its actions. The prophet Amos beheld and declared the shortcomings of his people and recorded his objection to their materiality in the words (Amos 3:9, 10): "Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumults in the midst thereof, and the oppressed in the midst thereof. For they know not to do right, saith the Lord, who store up violence and robbery in their palaces."

Christian Science proclaims the might of God's power. It requires of men fidelity to Truth, faithfulness to Love, and consecration to Spirit. By the exercise of these qualities of thought, the law of God is fulfilled. Those who study this Science know by experience how to demonstrate the omniscience and omnipresence of God, good. They begin to comprehend man's unity with God as His spiritual reflection; and standing staunchly for the truth of being, they gather in the fruits of the work well done. Thoughts of fear, disappointment, loss, timidity, weakness, and limitation give place to the glorious qualities of courage, joy, hope, confidence, strength, and brotherliness. Right doing brings its sure reward. Under the marginal heading, "Adherence to righteousness," on page 448 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "If the student adheres strictly to the teachings of Christian Science and ventures not to break its rules, he cannot fail of success in healing. It is Christian Science to do right, and nothing short of right-doing has any claim to the name. To talk the right and live the wrong is foolish deceit, doing one's self the most harm."

In the varied relationships and activities of mankind many problems may appear difficult or impossible of solution. When confronted with a supposed impasse men may learn to turn trustingly and understandingly to God, knowing that in infinite Mind, which the man of God's creating forever reflects, there is neither an unsolvable problem nor an insuperable difficulty. Supported by their spiritual conviction of the power of right, men may repudiate evil, and thus attain freedom from human entanglements, jealousies, and strife, and increasingly demonstrate God's allness. And in proportion to a man's wisdom and fidelity to good is his reward. Under the stress of circumstances may come the temptation to return to inadequate material methods, but as this is the delusive effort of the carnal mind to deceive, men must cling to the divine Principle of being with a tenacity born of spiritual understanding.

To stand for Truth requires courage. The secret of true success is never to lose sight of the goal of spirituality pointed out by Christ Jesus; for, proportionately as this rule is followed, thought transcends the beliefs of limitation and insufficiency.

With what depth of joy and gratitude men may sing and obey the words of a familiar hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 18):

"Be firm and be faithful; desert not the right;
The brave become bolder the darker the night.
Then up and be doing, though cowards may fail;
Thy duty pursuing, dare all and prevail."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Village Festival In Greece

Desphina (Greece), May 27, 1902

THIS AFTERNOON I crossed the valley from Arachova, and climbed up to a village which seemed to invite me to adventure. Nor was adventure lacking. I was met outside the town by three old men, who shook hands with me solemnly and gave me a grave welcome. They abandoned their errand, whatever it was, and turned back to do the honors of the village for me.

The place was in festival, owing to the marriage of the demarch's daughter; the boys, dressed in their Sunday best, were dancing under a great plane-tree in the public square, at the side of an old church, while the women and girls looked on in dazzling groups. As soon as they heard that a stranger had come, dropped from Mars or the moon, all other business was suspended, and I found myself the centre of attraction for the rest of the afternoon. I was never so fêted and toasted and done grace to since I came home from Crusade with Barbarossa.

The demarch (mayor), the bridegroom, the bride, the priest, the town-clerk, the inn-keeper, and other persons whose calling and dignities I could but dimly guess, plied me with sweetmeats and questions, took me from house to house for varying hospitalities, and finally insisted on my staying all night, with a promise that I should be conducted back to Delphi the next day by a delegation of chosen youths.

This sounds like an exaggeration, no doubt, but I assure you it is all true. It has been really a touching experience, and has taught me something about the *gentilezza* of the human heart when it is still innocent and primitive. Tonight there is to be more dancing, by torch-light, and some mysterious solemnities which my very meagre stock of Greek doesn't enable me to understand, in spite of elaborate explanations. I wish you were here to kiss the bride, and to lead the woman's dance—while I foot it with the lads.—WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY, in "Letters to Harriet." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Ο ΚΑΡΠΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ σχηματισμὸς ὀρθῶν κρίσεων διὰ τὰ ἠθικὰ ζητήματα εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα πνευματικῆς νοήσεως—ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἐνεργείας τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν. Ἡ πνευματικὴ καρποφορία εἶναι ἡ θεραπεία τῆς θνητῆς διαφωνίας καί δυσαρμονίας.

Εἰς τὸ βιβλίον της "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σελ. 281), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὁμιλοῦσα περὶ τῆς προσευχῆς, "Ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία Σου. Γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά Σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς" ἔχει γράψει, "Ἡ πίστις μὲ ὀρθάνοικτα πτερὰ, πετῶσα πρὸς τὰ ὕψη τοῦ Χωρήβ, φέρει ἀπείρους εὐλογίας, καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτῆς τῆς προσευχῆς εἶναι ὁ καρπὸς τῆς δικαιοσύνης,—'ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία.'" Αὐτὴ ἡ ἀγγελικὴ σκέψις τῆς "εὐδοκίας" εἶναι θεραπευτικὸν ζωοποιοῦν πνεῦμα. Ἀναγγέλλει τὴν καταστροφὴν τοῦ κακοῦ ἢ τῆς πλάνης καὶ προλέγει, διὰ τῆς φωτισμένης πίστεως, τὴν ἀνάπτυξιν τοῦ Χριστιανικῶς Ἐπιστημονικοῦ δικαίου—δικαίου τό ὁποῖον δὲν κλονίζεται εἰς τὸν πειρασμόν, ἴσταται ἀποφασιστικὸν πρὸ τῶν ἀπειλῶν τῆς ἀσθενείας καί τῆς νόσου, καὶ δὲν ἐνδίδει ἐκ φόβου εἰς τὴν δοξασίαν τοῦ θανάτου! Τοῦτο βεβαίως εἶναι ἡ ἐνέργεια τοῦ πνευματικοῦ νόμου εἰς τὰς σκέψεις τῶν ἀνθρώπων—ἡ πραγματοποίησις τοῦ "ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη".

Ὁ Ἀβραὰμ Λίνκολν εἶπε: "Ἂς ἔχωμεν πίστιν ὅτι τὸ δίκαιον ἀποτελεῖ ἰσχύν· καὶ μὲ τὴν πίστιν αὐτὴν ἂς τολμήσωμεν νά κάμωμεν μέχρι τέλους τὸ καθῆκον μας ὅπως τὸ ἐννοοῦμεν." Ὅταν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀναγνωρίζουν τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ καλὸν, ὡς παντοδύναμον καὶ πάντοτε παρόντα, ἀρχίζουν νὰ ἀντιλαμβάνωνται τὴν βαθεῖαν σημασίαν τοῦ γεγονότος "ὅτι τὸ δίκαιον ἀποτελεῖ ἰσχύν", καὶ νὰ μανθάνουν μὲ αὔξουσαν σαφήνειαν πῶς νὰ ἀποδεικνύουν τὸ δίκαιον τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὅπως αἱ Γραφαὶ τὸ ἀποκαλύπτουν. Ἡ τελειότης τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι διὰ παντὸς ἀναμάρτητος. Δι' αὐτὸ, τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ κανεὶς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ νὰ τὸ ἀκολουθῇ εὐπειθῶς φέρει γνησίαν δύναμιν. Ἀλλὰ, παραδεχομένη ὡς πραγματικὸν τὸν ψευδῆ ὑπογραμμὸν τοῦ "σαρκίνου νοῦ", ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ὑπολείπεται τοῦ δικαίου εἰς πλείστας πράξεις της. Ὁ προφήτης Ἀμὼς εἶδε καὶ διεκήρυξε τὰς ἐλλείψεις τοῦ λαοῦ του καὶ ἀφηγήθη τὴν ἀντίρρησίν του διὰ τὴν ὑλικότητα ὡς ἑξῆς (Ἀμὼς 3:9, 10): "Συνάχθητε ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος Σαμαρείας, καὶ ἴδετε θαυμαστὰ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῆς, καὶ καταδυναστείαι τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ. Καὶ οὐκ ἔγνω ἃ ἔσται ἐναντίον αὐτῆς, λέγει Κύριος, οἱ θησαυρίζοντες ἀδικίαν καὶ ταλαιπωρίαν ἐν ταῖς χώραις αὐτῶν".

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη κηρύττει τὴν ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, ζητεῖ ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πίστιν εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, ἐμπιστοσύνην εἰς τὴν Ἀγάπην, καὶ ἀφοσίωσιν εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα. Διὰ τῆς ἀσκήσεως τῶν ἰδιοτήτων αὐτῶν τῆς σκέψεως ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκπληροῦται. Ὅσοι σπουδάζουν τὴν Ἐπιστήμην αὐτὴν γνωρίζουν ἐκ πείρας πῶς νὰ ἀποδεικνύουν τὴν πανσοφίαν καὶ πανταχοῦ παρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ. Ἀρχίζουν νὰ ἐννοοῦν τὴν ἑνότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, μὲ τὸν Θεὸν ὡς πνευματικῆς Του ἀντανακλάσεως· καὶ τασσόμενοι πιστῶς μὲ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εἶναι, ἀπολαμβάνουν τοὺς καρποὺς τοῦ καλῶς ποιηθέντος ἔργου. Σκέψεις φόβου, ἀποθαρρύνσεως, ἀπωλείας, συστολῆς, ἀδυναμίας καὶ περιορισμοῦ δίδουν θέσιν εἰς τὰς λαμπρὰς ἰδιότητας τοῦ θάρρους, τῆς χαρᾶς, τῆς ἐλπίδος, τῆς ἐμπιστοσύνης, τῆς ἰσχύος καὶ τῆς ἀδελφικότητος. Ἡ ὀρθὴ πρᾶξις φέρει τὴν βεβαίαν της ἀνταμοιβήν. Ὑπὸ τὸν πλαγιότιτλον "Προσκόλλησις εἰς τὴν δικαιοσύνην", εἰς τὴν σελίδα 448 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει, "Ἐὰν ὁ μαθητὴς προσκολλᾶται αὐστηρῶς εἰς τὰς διδασκαλίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης καὶ δὲν ριψοκινδυνεύει νὰ παραβῇ τοὺς κανόνας της, δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ἀποτύχῃ εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν. Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι τὸ νὰ κάμῃ κανεὶς τὸ ὀρθὸν, καὶ τίποτε ὀλιγώτερον ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ κάμῃ κανεὶς τὸ ὀρθὸν δὲν ἔχει δικαίωμα εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτό. Τὸ νὰ ὁμιλῇ κανεὶς τὸ δίκαιον καὶ νὰ ζῇ τὸ ἄδικον εἶναι μωρὰ ἀπάτη, βλάπτουσα τὰ μέγιστα τὸν πράττοντα τοῦτο."

Εἰς τὰς ποικίλας σχέσεις καὶ τὴν ποικίλην δρᾶσιν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος πολλὰ προβλήματα μπορεῖ νὰ φαίνωνται δύσλυτα ἢ μὴ ἐπιδεχόμενα λύσιν. Ὅταν φθάνουν εἰς ἕνα ὑποθετικὸν ἀδιέξοδον οἱ ἄνθρωποι μπορεῖ νὰ μάθουν νὰ στρέφωνται μὲ ἐμπιστοσύνην καὶ νόησιν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν γνωρίζοντες ὅτι εἰς τὸν ἄπειρον Νοῦν τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ παντὸς ἀντανακλᾷ, δὲν ὑπάρχει οὔτε ἄλυτον πρόβλημα, οὔτε ἀνυπέρβλητη δυσκολία. Ὑποστηριζόμενοι ἀπό τὴν πνευματικὴν των πεποίθησιν περὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ δικαίου, οἱ ἄνθρωποι μπορεῖ νὰ ἀπορρίπτουν τὸ κακὸν, καὶ νὰ ἐπιτύχουν ἔτσι ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους περιπλοκὰς, ζηλοτυπίας, καὶ διαμάχας, καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξουν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀνάλογος δὲ πρὸς τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τὴν πιστότητά του εἰς τὸ καλὸν εἶναι καὶ ἡ ἀμοιβή του. Ὑπὸ τὴν πίεσιν τῶν περιστάσεων μπορεῖ νὰ ἔλθῃ ὁ πειρασμὸς νὰ ἐπιστρέψουν εἰς ἀναρμόστους ὑλικὰς μεθόδους, ἀλλὰ ἀφοῦ τοῦτο εἶναι ἡ ἀπατηλὴ προσπάθεια τοῦ σαρκίνου νοῦ νὰ ἐξαπατᾷ, οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρέπει νὰ προσκολλῶνται εἰς τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν τοῦ εἶναι μὲ μίαν ἐπιμονὴν γεννημένην ἀπὸ πνευματικὴν νόησιν.

Τὸ νὰ τάσσεται κανεὶς μὲ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν ἀπαιτεῖ θάρρος. Τὸ μυστικὸν τῆς ἀληθινῆς ἐπιτυχίας εἶναι νὰ μὴ χάσῃ κανεὶς ποτὲ ἀπὸ τὴν ὄψιν του τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς πνευματικότητος ποὺ ἔδειξεν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς· διότι, κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν ποὺ ὁ κανὼν αὐτὸς τηρεῖται, ἡ σκέψις ὑπερβάλλει τὰς δοξασίας τοῦ περιορισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀνεπαρκείας.

Μὲ πόσον βαθεῖαν χαρὰν καί εὐγνωμοσύνην οἱ ἄνθρωποι μποροῦν νὰ ψάλλουν καὶ νὰ ὑπακούσουν τὰ λόγια ἑνὸς γνωστοῦ ὕμνου (Christian Science Hymnal, Ὑμνολόγιον Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, No. 18):

"Πιστὸς νᾶσαι πάντα τοῦ δίκηου φρουρός·
Τὴν νύχτα ὁ γενναῖος εἶν' πιὸ τολμηρός.
Ἐμπρὸς, λοιπὸν, θάρρος. Δειλοὺς μὴν κυττᾶς,
Μπροστὰ στὸ καθῆκον τὸ πᾶν νὰ τολμᾶς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1940

Value of Camps Is Urged At Boys' Clubs Convention

Boys' Clubs of America should improve outing camps "to implement true democracy," declared Dr. L. B. Sharp, Director of Life Camps, Inc., of New York, this afternoon at the opening session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the national group.

Decrying "military systems" which now pattern most camps, Dr. Sharp told the 600 delegates at the Hotel Statler that "if the camping movement has much to offer education and democracy, it will have to undergo considerable rethinking and change."

In discussing camps as a subject close to the heart of every boy, the speaker held that "the best chance for a well-rounded educational growth will come from living in small groups with the greatest possible amount of responsibility placed upon the small group for its own comfort, welfare, and happiness."

Dr. Sharp declared that "we have far too much regimentation in our camps. It grows around us without our realizing it. Most of it comes to our camps by the adoption of some pattern of organization from city life rather than adapting an ideal form of living to an outdoor woods environment.

"The camp program," he held, "should not be considered an isolated event but closely integrated with the work of the clubs, settlements, and schools during the rest of the year.

"The camp," he continued, "should be open for group camping during the winter months as much as possible.

"The Boys' Club has an almost unparalleled opportunity for the leadership program where boys can carry on from the city to camp and from camp back to the city."

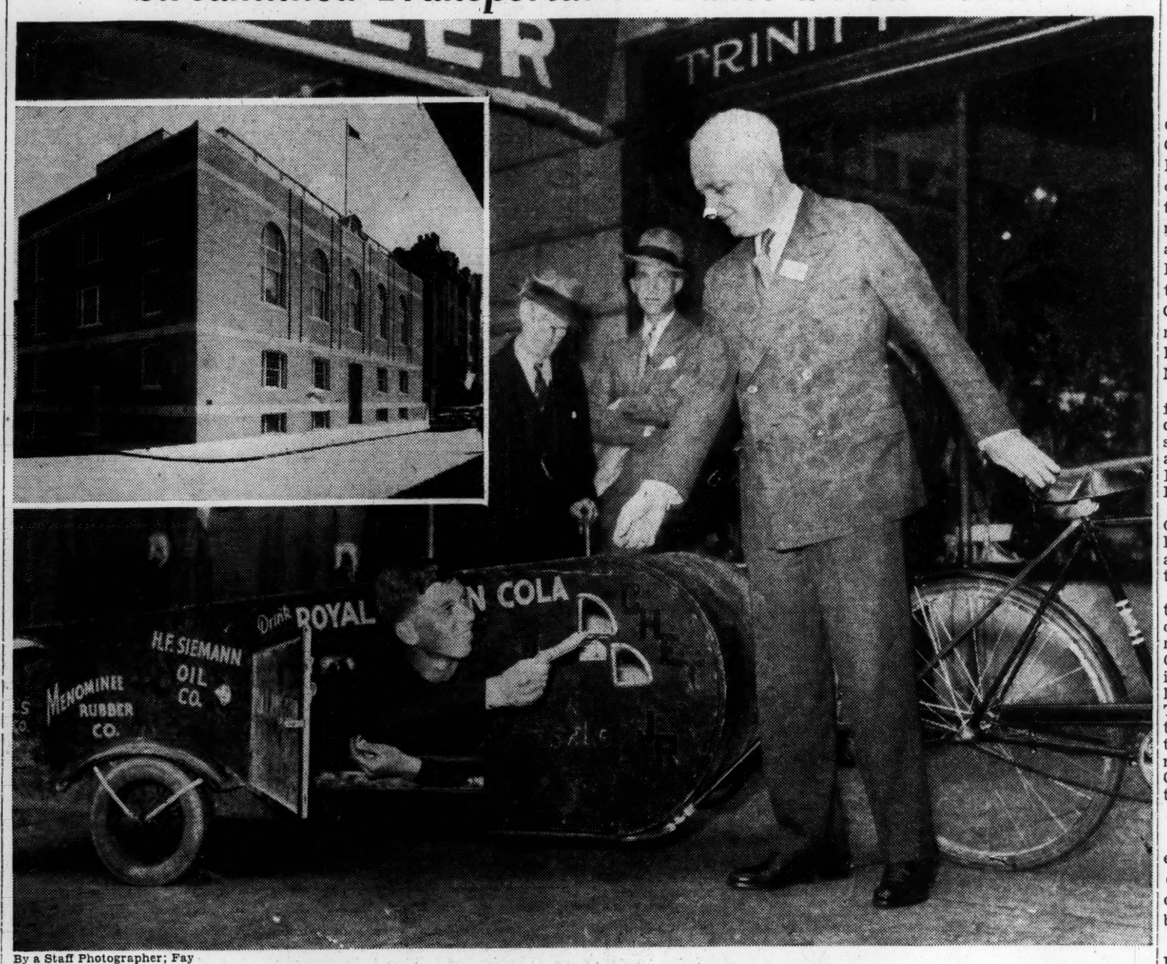
Today's program continues with four-day convention which is to be climaxed Thursday by the dedication of the South End Boys' Club, a memorial to the late Charles Hayden, attended by Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, who, as national chairman of the Boys' Clubs, will speak at the annual banquet here that night.

Today's progra mcontinues with the "Get-Together Dinner" at the Statler tonight with Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs and former head of Federal prisons, as toastmaster.

Of chief interest this morning was the display of handicraft exhibits of the various Boys' Clubs throughout the nation.

Operating practices in a Boys' Club were discussed this morning at a general session; topics included financing, personnel, and professional standards, exercise, camping, games-room, library, vocational exploration, creative arts and crafts, health, guidance and counseling, building maintenance, boy participation in club management, and the problem of the "older boy."

Streamlined Transportation Takes a New Form



By a Staff Photographer; Fay

Michigan Boys' Club Delegate 'Bikes' His Way to Boston

Left to right: Ralph (Chet) DeVoe, member of the D. A. R. Boys' Club in Menominee, Mich., cycled here to attend the 34th annual convention of the Boys' Clubs of America, opening today at Hotel Statler, where he is greeted by William E. Hall of New York, B. C. A. President. The young cyclist is a woodworker in his home town and made his streamlined trailer, in which he sleeps. On route 12 days, he figures he covered between 1,200 and 1,400 miles. Inset: The South End Boys' Club—a memorial to the late Charles Hayden, at Washington and East Canton Streets, South End, Boston. It will be dedicated on Thursday, May 23.

Saving of Old Colony As Defense Need Urged

National defense necessitates continued operation of the Old Colony Railroad in southeastern Massachusetts as an integral part of the New Haven Railroad system, the Massachusetts Special Commission on Railroad Transportation and Attorney General Paul A. Dever declared as they filed petitions today with the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking modification of the ICC decision leaving the Old Colony out of the New Haven reorganization plan.

This action had been expected for some time since the I. C. C. decision was handed down. The special commission and Mr. Dever also asked for reopening of the I. C. C. proceedings on the New Haven reorganization.

The brief pointed out that in the Old Colony Railroad territory are located the big shipbuilding plants at Fore River, as well as the National Guard camp at Bourne.

Attention was called to the fact that the New Haven Railroad has operated the Old Colony line for more than 40 years and that the Old Colony has no equipment, rolling stock or capital by which the line can be operated independently Therefore, it was asserted, unless the Old Colony is operated by the New Haven, its services will not be continued, although the Old Colony is the only railway in the territory.

World Conditions

"Under world conditions as they exist today, the matter of national defense on our north Atlantic coast is more important than ever before," the brief read.

"The shipbuilding at the Fore River shipyards in Quincy is positively dependent upon operating the freight lines on the Boston Group of the Old Colony. At the present time, the Fore River shipyards are employing about 7,300 persons, with a pay roll of $800,000 to $1,000,000 per month. This plant is one of the three largest shipyards in the United States, building all types of vessels from battleships to trawlers. . . .

"To deprive the Fore River shipyards of this freight service would, within 30 days, so interrupt operations that it would be uneconomical to operate the plant. Without adequate rail service, Fore River could not compete with other shipyards and would close.

"The proper maintenance of the naval ammunition depot at Hingham is dependent upon the operation of the freight lines of the Old Colony. This depot is the only naval ammunition depot on the New England coast."

The commission and Mr. Dever told the I. C. C. that once the I. C. C. "finally approves a plan of reorganization of the New Haven which does not include the Old Colony, its control over the Old Colony problem ceases. In such event, the commission (I. C. C.) will not be able to approve any plan of reorganization of the Old Colony which can or will be 'compatible with the public interest.'"

Co-operation Shown

In the joint petition the special commission and the Attorney General point out that since the ICC reorganization hearing closed, a great spirit of co-operation between the various financial interests, railroad officials, and the public authorities of this State has developed. They also asserted that the yearly losses on the Old Colony System have been cut from $2,543,954 in 1937 to approximately $644,000 in 1940, a reduction of about $1,554,000.

These savings include, the brief stated, $654,000 through curtailment of service under a plan adopted by the special commission, $100,000 through curtailment of service on the Cape and Western Group, $535,000 through abandonment of 72 stations, $160,000 through curtailment of passenger train service in September, 1937, and $54,000 through discontinuance of several branches and stations in 1937 and 1938, while other abandonments accounted for the remaining savings.

A further reduction totaling $192,337 is possible, the brief declared, through substitution of automatic signals at grade crossings for those now manually controlled. The special commission and the Attorney General explained that to effect such savings the New Haven Railroad must file petitions with the State Department of Public Utilities.

In addition the commission and Mr. Dever called attention to negotiations now under way for a readjustment of local taxation of the Old Colony railroad as well as a readjustment of the fixed charges assessed to the several railroads for use of the South Station. Such proceedings, the commission and Mr. Dever feel, would result in a reduction of the Old Colony's share of the South Station costs.

Planet Venus Near to Earth Trailed in Sky by Daylight

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today the planet Venus gleams so brightly it can be seen in the daytime, visible for much of the morning in the east, and setting in the west after sunset. At such opportunities as this astronomers especially interested in the sun's family of planets are most active, for Venus is more easily studied with powerful telescopes in the daytime than at night.

Often called "Earth's Twin," Venus travels a path around the sun that is inside the earth's. When it is closest to us, it is only 26,000,000 miles off; but when it is on the opposite side of the sun to us, it is 160,000,000 miles away. It is referred to as our "twin" because in size it is only slightly smaller. Like the earth, Venus is believed to have an atomsphere and dense clouds hide its surface from earthbound observers.

In fact, the high brilliancy of Venus is partly due to the reflecting power of these clouds. Except for an occasional planetoid, and the moon, no other heavenly body comes as close to the earth as Venus.

Similarities of Earth and Venus have led to much speculation on the possibility of living beings inhabiting Venus, but there is no definite proof one way or the other. By analyzing the light reflected from the planet, astronomers conclude that much of the atmosphere is composed of carbon dioxide. On earth there is a better balance with a higher oxygen content. Here on earth the plants inhale carbon dioxide (which is a waste product of animals) and replenish the oxygen content of the air which is necessary to animal life, thus making a complete cycle.

Train Cuts On New Haven Are Protested

Some 150 Hyde Park and Dedham residents today protested to the State Public Utilities Commission against curtailment of rail service to those points by the New Haven.

The hearing was featured by a sharp personal attack up Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, by Senator Thomas M. Burke, Democrat, of Dorchester.

Senator Burke indirectly demanded that Mr. Cotton either resign as President of the Massachusetts Senate or as Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, saying, "It is incompatible for a man to hold two public positions."

Senator Burke charged that Mr. Cotton refused to hold a public hearing on curtailment of the Hyde Park and Dedham railroad service until Senator Burke filed a bill in equity which he said was subsequently withdrawn when an Assistant Attorney General promised a hearing would be held.

The Dorchester Senator criticized the procedure whereby the public was not given a chance to protest the curtailment until after the changes had been put into effect.

Charges made by Representative John P. White (R) of Jamaica Plain that the "railroad is trying to drive patrons away" were echoed by several others who appeared at the public hearing, over which Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, presided.

William Wallace, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, proposed that certain through trains be stopped at Hyde Park to supplement suburban service. This suggestion was supported by Thomas Dorgan, Boston's legislative agent.

On May 6 one train a day in both directions was dropped from the Boston-Dedham run and two trains each way were dropped from the Hyde Park service.

James J. Goode, member of the City Council from Hyde Park, asserted that curtailed transportation might affect sale of 800 new houses now being erected in his district.

U. S. Urged to Do Its Share In Present World Struggle

"Liberalism must renew its inner life and deepen its channels if it is to release us for great living in this age," Kenneth Leslie, editor of the Protestant Digest and Chairman of Religious Union for Democracy, told members of the Unitarian Ministerial Union this afternoon at their annual meeting in King's Chapel. His topic was "Liberalism and Direction."

Mr. Leslie's address was highlight of the second day of Unitarian Anniversary Week in which meetings of affiliated organizations will continue through Saturday.

While the entire Unitarian denomination awaits official pronouncement on Thursday of denominational views on the struggle in Europe, the Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, anticipated such action and expressed wonderment on "how long we will have to wait here in America before we make up our minds that the 'wind of God is blowing,' a sign and a summons to take our share in the struggle, in the suffering, in the agony of the world today in order that His will may be done."

Speaking yesterday morning in the First Church in Boston, prior to the opening of the 115th Unitarian anniversary week, which continues through Saturday, Dr. Eliot made a plea that America should take her share in "the present world struggle between right and wrong."

"The time comes in every generation," said Dr. Eliot, "when the things that are sacred have to be defended when God himself goes forth to battle, and it lays a responsibility of courage and endurance upon us which we cannot evade."

Dr. Eliot then asked how long America would delay and answered his own question and said, "God's hand touches us and it is our privilege, it is our duty to interpret that touch in term of our personal obligation.

"It is a summons to sacrificial service to all those spiritual values without which human life is not human. I charge your consciences that they may be senstive more than ever to the possibility that God needs us in order that right may not be wrong, in our time."

The ministers shared today with the laymen of the church who will hold their 21st annual meeting tonight in Arlington Street Church where Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, will speak on "Education for Democracy." At a dinner in the church, preceding this meeting, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University will speak on "Wanted: a Higher Law."

"In practical matters a merely formal liberalism may be, indeed is being, used to sanction illiberal actions," said Mr. Leslie, "giving the irresponsible industrialist, for instance, 'freedom' to enslave men under the guise of giving them 'freedom' to work for less than a living wage and to stay outside of the union. Here is a case where one form of freedom—freedom to work as an individual—must surrender to a form which may be more important—freedom to eat.

"To take another example, a merely formal liberalism may be, indeed is being, used as a protective shell behind which an educational system of illiberalism is being built up. This is a state and stupid form of liberalism which protects a medieval ecclesiasticism in its 'freedom' to teach illiberalism, to inculcate illiberalism as a virtue, to develop and to harden until finally it can and it must, according to its own definition of itself, do away with the 'liberalism' which protected it and which it no longer needs."

Preaching the "anniversary sermon" in Arlington Street Church last night, the Rev. Sydney B. Snow, D. D., of Chicago, described the war as "a gigantic conspiracy to frustrate the will of God and the divine destiny of man." In a summation of the stand of his church he said that if war comes not many Unitarians will be conscientious objectors but he asked respect for the convictions of those who are.

"The nation's treatment of conscientious objectors in wartime," Dr. Snow said, "will be the ultimate test of religious freedom. . . . It may be that only as feelings for the sacredness for human life spreads from individual to individual, will society be brought to a reconsideration of ways and do away with war."

Saltonstall Launches WPA 'Open House'

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today officially opened "This Work Pays Your Community Week," a program designed by the Work Projects Administration to acquaint the public with the work of its white-collar divisions.

Governor Saltonstall, accompanied by State WPA Administrator Denis W. Delaney, visited the writers' project at Commonwealth Pier. Guides were on hand to explain the work of this project, which has seen several of its productions go into several editions and thousands of copies.

Throughout the State, walks, talks, music, plays and displays, garnished by a series of suppers tonight addressed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and WPA officials from Washington, are part of the program of "Open House."

For seven days, WPA Officials have provided for introduction of an expected 1,000,000 visitors to what goes on in 800 different type projects in 173 cities and towns in the Commonwealth. This behind-the-scenes visit is depended upon to sharpen the public's awareness of the work done by the 20,000 professional and service workers, as they are officially known, who comprise one-fourth the entire WPA quota in Massachusetts. The workers will incidentally explain in what way the Massachusetts allotment of $110,902,023 in Federal and State or municipal funds has been used during the past five years.

A breakdown of this latter figure shows a ratio of about 10-to-1 in the proportion of funds supplied by Federal Government and local sponsors. The Government total of money spent here, as of March, 1940, is $100,473,510.

Roosevelt-sponsored work relief programs are nothing new, according to workers of the Historical Records Survey, who unearthed a petition of 1803, signed by James Roosevelt, great-grandfather of the President, and demanding that the New York Legislature furnish $12,000 for work relief. The petition and a collection of Confederate archives, picked up on the floor of the capital in Richmond after the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, will be on display at Sharp School, Anderson and Pinckney Streets, Boston. The petition, which contained the signature of John Jacob Astor I, as well, was found among the Champney collection in the Woburn, Mass., library.

WPA "Open House" will go into the schools with more than 100 music appreciation concerts given by orchestras from the 30 units of the music project.

Boston Physician Takes Stand Against U. S. Health Insurance

No nation-wide system of compulsory health insurance should be imposed on the United States by governmental action, Dr. Robert B. Osgood of Boston gives as his judgment in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

In preference Dr. Osgood declares that the "non-profit voluntary systems which are spreading so fast should be given a fair and sympathetic trial."

The Boston physisian criticized the Wagner national health bill in the United States Senate for proposing large appropriations prior to ascertainment of actual medical need.

Noting that the national debt is increasing and the budget not yet balanced, he declared that in the most effective type of organization no appropriations would be asked for or made until need had been demonstrated and a program for meeting this need had been approved.

"At the present moment only a very bold group of planners would feel itself able to state exactly how the health needs either of the different states or of the nation as a whole can best be met," Dr. Osgood continued.

"It would be a still bolder group that in advance would be sure of being able to make any reliable estimate of the cost of meeting these needs, which is what the Wagner bill attempts to do.

"A system or various systems of improving medical care in the United States should be worked out in an evolutionary manner. The method of trial and error will often be necessary in order to enable one to determine the success or failure of any proposed system."

Dr. Osgood added that an undoubted need exists and that physicians must do something about it.

Dr. Osgood is John B. and Buckminster Brown clinical professor of orthopaedic surgery (emeritus), Harvard Medical School, consulting surgeon of the Children's Hospital and member of the consulting board of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

His paper was originally read before the Medical Society of the County of New York in a symposium on the Wagner bill.

Vivisection in High Schools Opposed for Effect on Pupil

"The cause of antivivisection is the cause of the purification of the human spirit," said George R. Farnum, Boston Attorney and President of the New England Antivivisection Society, welcoming the opening session of the fortieth International Conference For the Investigation of Vivisection, meeting today at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

Mr. Farnum told the delegates that the progress of natural science, which should have been used for human betterment has, in all too many instances, been used to enslave mankind. "No more potent proof," said Mr. Farnum, "could be adduced than the spread and extent of experimentation on animals. We cannot learn to be just and compassionate toward man while we are cruel and inhumane toward animals. Power has been given to man to be used with moral responsibility, not to inflict pain on man or beast. We must continue to stamp out the practice of vivisection, cruelty of all kinds, so that we can usher in the real spiritual millenium which is man's true heritage."

The session was opened this morning by Thomas Pond, President of the Conference. At its business meeting the conference passed a resolution condemning the use of vivisection in high schools as being useless and fostering cruelty in the students.

"Humane education seeks to reach the child, not the adult," Dr. Francis Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and President of the American Humane Society, told the conference. Dr. Rowley stated that the American Humane Society had more than 7,000,000 children enlisted in Band of Mercy groups, who were being taught the fundamentals of kindness toward animals.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

A new use for Polonium, discovered by Madame Curie 40 years ago, is to step up the action of spark plugs. Polonium electrodes in spark plugs are a feature developed by Firestone and the polonium is mixed with the electrode material in the white heat of a high frequency furnace. Huge, glass-lined steel tanks hold the polonium until mixed. Sometimes called "Radium F," polonium has a commercial valuation of $2,000,000 an ounce, or about 57,000 times more expensive than gold.

The polonium-bearing ingots from the Firestone furnace are rolled and drawn into electrode wires accurate to 1-100ths of an inch and intensely radio-active with a continuous stream of polonium rays flowing outward in all directions. Only a minute quantity is needed.

* * *

One of the most interesting private collections in New Hampshire is that of the Morse Museum at Warren, which was opened to the public yesterday, and which exhibits trophies collected in the African Jungle and shoes which have been worn by prince and peasant in various parts of the world. The museum which is located on route 3a and 25, the Concord-Montreal Highway, will remain open until the last of October.

* * *

Another new plant of the Monsanto Chemical Company for Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of Resinox phenolic molding materials and polyvinyl acetal plastics typifies interest of the large chemical manufacturers in a rising New England industry—the making of plastics of all kinds. Much of this activity centers around Springfield and Worcester areas, new or rebuilt factories turning it out in resin and sheet form for the most part, though complete molding is by no means ignorable. The new Resinox plant will be in operation early in 1941, of brick and steel construction with interiors of the manufacturing section finished in glazed tile.

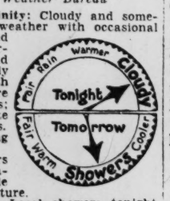
* * *

"Wheyfers" are a new inexpensive chocolate-covered confection to satisfy America's sweet tooth—the development of B. H. Webb and C. F. Hufnagel of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. They are a light, brittle, porous candy, made from whey, a waste product in the manufacture of cheddar or Swiss cheese. It is not cooked, but dried hard and crisp. The unusual light porous quality is the result of whipping air into sweetened condensed whey. Chopped nuts and cooked cereal take away any salty whey taste and then the mixture is rolled out in a thin layer and dried. Dipping in chocolate keeps the candy from absorbing moisture and becoming sticky. Admiral Byrd took an experimental quantity of the new confection with him to the South Pole on the last expedition.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and somewhat unpleasant weather with occasional light scattered showers this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature in the middle 50's; gentle to moderate southeasterly winds. (Light fog along shore.)



Maine: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Local showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Local showers and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler on the coast tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with occasional showers; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast winds over the northern portion and moderate winds, mostly southerly over the south portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with occasional showers and some fog.

Weather Outlook for the Period May 20 to May 25, 1940, Inclusive: For the North and Middle Atlantic States—Showers at the beginning of the week and again during the latter part. Temperatures mostly near the normal.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	75	New Orleans	74	87
Chicago	54	68	New York	57	69
Denver	50	77	Norfolk	68	85
Helena	46	75	Philadelphia	64	83
Kansas City	61	78	St. Louis	60	75
Los Angeles	59	71	San Francisco	53	67
Miami	69	86	Washington	68	89
Minneapolis	48	59			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 20
B—Maximum, May 19

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:13 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.6 feet

Tuesday, 11:46 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.3 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m., Monday

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rebecca," starring Joan Fontaine, and Laurence Olivier. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Rancho Grande," with Gene Autry. 4:20, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Pinocchio," 3:35, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 2:10, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown and Constance Moore. 4:15, 7:40.

Fenway—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Harry Baur in "Rasputin." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also Disney's "Fox Hunt." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns, Micha Auer and Dennis O'Keefe. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon." 9:45 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. Also "The Awful Truth," with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45.

Scollay—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Clouds," "Drunk Driving," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," "Twins in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Tremont—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "The Rains Came," with Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Man with 9 Lives" (horror film), 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:35.

Telepix—
Nazi invasions; "Drunk Driving"; Holland; Fashion Forecast; sports; cartoons; and 30-minute news digest.

Uptown—
"Adventure in Diamonds," 2:40, 5:50, 8:55. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 3, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jackie Cooper in "Seventeen." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Radio—Page 10.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
"Romeo and Juliet" Overture Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
Cradle Song ..... Brahms-Smith
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
Mexican Rhapsody ..... McBride
Songs by the M. G. H. Nurses' Glee Club
"Wine, Women and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Begin the Beguine" ..... Forter
Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Miss Margaret Kurkjian, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Belgian Ships to Be Commandeered

Orders to commandeer Belgian ships entering New England waters, holding them for government orders from Belgium, were received today by George H. Toole, Belgian Consul in Boston, from that country's Ambassador in Washington.

The sweeping order takes in any ship flying the Belgian flag with the exception of the fleet operating between the British Isles and Boston and New York, for which the United States Lines are agents. These ships are operating in the regular route, easily reached if necessary. They are already carrying supplies to the Allies, it was pointed out.

Ships affected by the order include those formerly owned by the U. S. Lines, and flew the American flag, but recently sold to a newly-organized Belgian firm. Registry of these ships was changed from American to Belgian to circumvent U. S. neutrality laws forbidding Ameriacn ships to enter the combat zone.

The orders originated in Belgium and were transmitted to Boston and consuls in every seaport by the Ambassador. Ships commandeered will be used for the general service of the Allied cause, officials said.

Patman Bill Condemned By C. of C. Leader

A few thousand independent retailers throughout the United States are making an impudent attempt to sacrifice the interests of 130,000,000 consumers, for their own pecuniary benefit, in the drive for legislation controlling chain stores, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The pending Patman chain store tax bill, in particular, is objectionable, declared Philip Nichols, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures of the Chamber, today.

Nearly half a dozen State Legislatures have yielded to these few independent retailers, said Mr. Nichols, "an amazing illustration of the power of minority pressure groups to force their selfish wishes on legislative bodies at the expense of the inarticulate majority."

Chain stores provide a stabilizing effect on real estate values, he added, pointing out that the closing of individual chain stores, warehouses, and other properties in Greater Boston would be "a severe blow."

Arguments against enactment of the Patman bill, cited by Mr. Nichols, are:

1. The tax would strike down virtually all chain stores.
2. Attempts to curb chains represent the forces of medievalism standing in the way of modern economic methods.
3. The popularity of the chain store proves the approval of customers.
4. States with unsound and reactionay economic ideas should not be permitted to enforce their ill-considered legislation on the more enlightened States.
5. Enactment of Federal legislation against the chains would encourage like measures by States.
6. Elimination of chain stores would destroy a large source of tax revenue, Federal, State, and local.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

London—7:30 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War." GSC, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Short-Wave Station Orchestra Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Coppelia-Waltz," by Selibes. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rio de Janeiro—7 p. m—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Eindhoven—9.25 p. m.—American Transmission. PJC, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk songs; Milan and the Emilia; Organ Recital; Accordion Groups. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—American Musicians. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Eindhoven—10:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PJC, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

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'Our Town' on the Screen

© S. L.

Guy Kibbee and Martha Scott

In a scene in the movie from Thornton Wilder's play. The film will have its world premiere at the State and Orpheum Thursday.

Rubens Portrait Acquired For Museum of Fine Arts

By Dorothy Adlow

In the last few years the Museum of Fine Arts has been acquiring paintings by great European masters at impressive speed. It is a pleasure to find that another canvas by Peter Paul Rubens will now hang on its walls. It is a portrait of Mulay Ahmad, son of Mulay Hasan. The latter was Berber King of Tunis. Driven from Tunis, the King fled to Spain, where he succeeded in getting the help of Charles V, who expelled the invader from Tunis, reinstating Mulay Hasan, at a costly rate of tribute.

The Rubens portrait represents Hasan's son when he was still a prince, sometime before 1542, the year he became king.

The portrait has been found to be a copy made by Rubens from a lost original by a Netherlands painter, Jan Vermeyen. The portrait is executed with Rubens' characteristic bravura. It is three-quarters length, and the dark-skinned African is seen standing against ruins and a landscape. His picturesque costume of olive green tunic, bright red tassel, yellow and red sash adds brilliance to the characterization. Dominating are the deep brown facial features encircled by a shiny white turban. The picture seems very modern and might be taken for a nineteenth-century romantic in its color scheme, flashing brightness, and broad handling. It makes Rubens closer kin to Delacroix, and we can even see an affinity with a later descendant, Renoir.

In this portrait Rubens dwelt upon characterization, despite the luxuriant costume which he undoubtedly enjoyed depicting. The elements cohere, and move in a fluent composition. There is the typical sweep which differentiates seventeenth-century portraiture from the more static handling of earlier painters. However, Rubens did forbear here to subordinate the facial characterization to the large rhythmic effect. Mulay Ahmed needed no fanciful enhancements. Between his vigorous facial features and his ornate costume, he was already a picturesque subject.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Massachusetts

Greenfield—Saturdays in June, no regular time assigned, WHAI, 1210kc.
Springfield—Week of June 10-15, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, May 21

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m. — Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."
7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:30 p. m.—Modern Radio, Advanced Course.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

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NATIONAL COTTON WEEK . . . MAY 17 THROUGH 25

Woman Paid Tribute For Library Work

About 300 friends and professional associates of Miss Edith Guerrier, Supervisor of Branches of the Boston Public Library, met to express their esteem and affection for her, yesterday afternoon, at a reception at the Hotel Vendome. They presented her with a hand-lettered and hand-bound book containing the program of the event, and honored her approaching retirement, on the first of September, by presenting to the Library the sum of $400 for the establishing of the Edith Guerrier Fund. Only the income of the fund will be spent, and it will be used solely for the purchase of books, on subjects to be selected by Miss Guerrier, to be placed in the Branches.

Let it be emphasized, however, that the compulsory withdrawal from the service because of an age limit of 70 years, is not regarded by Miss Guerrier as retirement. September 1, she points out, is the date of her Commencement. Anyone who watches her agile figure hopping off the subway car and threading its alert way through the traffic of Copley Square of a morning, would conclude that behind each eager step was a zest for adventure and a view of a vast universe full of interesting things to do. She has always dodged the reporters, and she hasn't time to answer many questions about the work she has been doing during the past 40 years in the Library's service, because she has so much to get done before September, and so much that will have to be done after September.

Started North End Clubs

Among the enthusiastic crowd of librarians surging around their beloved Supervisor yesterday were a number of young women, now holding important library positions in the system, who were little girls in the clubs, which she started in the underprivileged area of the North End, in 1899, when she took over the Library's delivery station at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. With amazing energy she has kept in close touch with the workers in more than 30 active branches, and with many of the patrons of those branches.

If any one in Dorchester or Mattapan or Roxbury, or any of those other districts included in the map of Greater Boston, ever wondered how the local library continued through the darkest years of the depression, and on through the still closely budgeted periods that followed, always finding material and time to help the student, or the homemaker, or the unemployed man trying to make himself over into a new trade, doing the thousand-and-one things a public library does besides provide books for people—if anyone wondered, let him know that it was because of a staff of devoted public servants called librarians and a slight, fragile-looking, but indefatigable, woman known as Supervisor of Branches, directing and encouraging them. Her contribution of the past 40 years and the work she has accomplished since entering her present position in 1922, in building up the efficient service of the Branches, were warmly acknowledged yesterday in a short address by Milton E. Lord, Director of the Public Library.

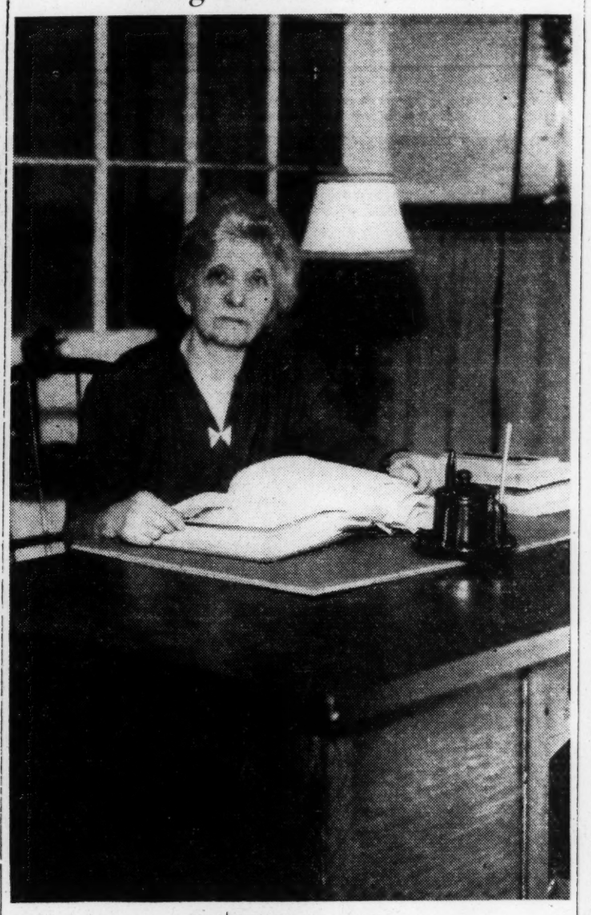
Served U. S. Government

For two years Miss Guerrier was absent, on leave, from the Library, from September, 1917, to September, 1919, when she served as a volunteer in the United States Government Department of Food Administration. After organizing a food facts center in Boston, she was called to Washington to start a Nation-wide library information service connected with the conservation of food. This entailed visiting more than 100 libraries in this Country and in Canada. She edited a monthly bulletin and planned exhibits, which elicited the ready approval of Herbert Hoover. She did considerable writing for the Bureau of Education.

One of the valuable services all libraries are now receiving from the Government is the result of a long period of effort on her part, and the expenditure of a large proportion of her personal funds. That is the weekly list of selected Government publications. In 1919 she realized how much it was needed and went to work to introduce into the Legislature a bill to establish the necessary library information service in the Bureau of Education.

Miss Guerrier is a native of New Bedford and received her education in private schools in New England. She has traveled and studied a good deal in Europe. From 1922 to 1924 she edited a library column in The Christian Science Monitor. One of the handicrafts of her girls' clubs in the North End, in which she was particularly interested, was pottery-making, and from 1932 until recently she was President of the Paul Revere Pottery School of Ceramics. —P. P. S.

Long Service Honored



Miss Edith Guerrier

Supervisor of the 31 branches of the Boston Public Library, who was accorded a reception at Hotel Vendome, Boston, in connection with her retirement Sept. 1.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"In Hollywood"; sk.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Consolairs
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Talk; Music	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra.
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Youth in the Toils"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Salon Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Walter Kidder; songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	interviews	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Studio program
8:45	Shelton; war news	"True or False"	symphonic orchestra	matic sketch	Piano duet
9:00	Theater: Claudette	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	WPA Community Week:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Colbert and Don	mystery drama	program	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	cal Album"
9:30	Ameche in "Mid-	Address by Paul V.	Alec Templeton Time:	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	night"	McNutt	piano; soloist; orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	John Gunther, news	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30	"Salute"	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News Service	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Wright Patman	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:30	Frankie Masters'	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Adrian Rollini's Trio	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"; music.	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Hour: talks; Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	kov's Orchestra	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Timetable"
8:30	Popular music	Variety Hour: talks; Ra-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	kov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'	News; interlude	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15	Music; News	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children.	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Garden Ramblers"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	tone
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicologist"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	National Guard talk	Walter Tibbett, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Tex and Slim
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Dean Henry W. Holmes,
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Mastersingers	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	talk
2:30	"Fletcher Wiley"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915"	S. Parker, pianist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball interview	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Quarter recital	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Elliott's Melodies	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You";	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	discussion; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Music in the Air"	Will Osborne's Orch.	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European News Summary	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Salon orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Nothing but the	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Truth"; drama	with Ezra Stone	sketch	"Symphonic Strings"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Cat 'n' Jammers";	Jim and His Texas
8:45	Heirs"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	swing session	Ramblers
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Jane Addams"	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Maritime Day"	"Fibber McGee and	'Laugh 'n Swing'; com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	"Tropical Moods"	Molly"; music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Wendell L. Willkie,	Roy Shield's Revue	land; orchestra	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	talk	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Address by Frank E.	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	house"; drama; music	Gannett	Davis & Schwegler Or
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:30	Larry Clinton's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ted Weem's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:45	Larry Clinton's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ted Weem's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're always faintly amused when we hear mothers of children in their early teens bemoaning the fact to the public-at-large that they aren't back in their cribs. Because, they explain, "we could put little Horace into his bed then, and know right where he was!"

Now the fact of the matter is that if these mothers will but think back, they'll remember all the trouble they had in keeping Horace under the covers . . . to say nothing of the problem they met later on in keeping him as much as inside his crib! For little Horaces and Ellas all over the land have ideas of their own. And they're usually not under the covers. The result is that they start expressing themselves at an early age, and think up the most ingenious ways of getting out from under. The modern mother, however, does away with all this by equipping the nursery with one of those clever "Sleep Safe" baby harnesses the minute there's a child in the family.

This harness, which isn't as difficult as the word "harness" might make you think (or maybe you make less work of harnessing a horse than we do, so it didn't bring up any difficulties to your thought at all!) is a wide strap that you stretch tightly across the crib. Then you tie the tapes to the side, or pin the ends of the strap to the mattress. Spread the washable belt and shoulderstraps (which are all attached) out smoothly, and deposit little Horace right in the center of the belt. Then you simply draw the belt around under his little arms, put the shoulder straps over his shoulders and down to the belt, and pin them all together right in front. And that's where your offspring will be when you come in in the morning! This allows him to roll from side to side, of course, and find his own comfortable sleeping position; but he won't be climbing out of bed at 2 a. m. Of course you can see its advantages when you're traveling, too, and you have to put him to sleep in a train berth, or on Aunt Emma's couch. For that matter you can also use it to anchor him into his own high chair. And it all costs something like a dollar as any number of stores, including Filene's, Gilchrist's, and the Jack and Jill Shop out in Brookline at 1336 Beacon Street. We recommend them as an excellent baby gift.

Curiosity Shop
Good as a Gift Show

The next time you want something that you could never think up all by yourself, either as a gift to yourself, or someone else, suppose you try taking the elevator up to the third floor at 145 Tremont Street, and hie yourself into Ethel Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop. It's as good as a Gift Show any day . . . what with its amazing gamut of merchandise. Which ranges from a slick little combination blouse front and slip, all in one piece to wear under your suit for $1.95, lace and all, to fat little candles in containers—for the purpose of warding off mosquitoes, for 50 cents. Then there are lovely small size (that is low) floor lamps by Tower Craftsmen that have much shiny brass on them, plus the best looking shades with nothing less than pressed flowers on them! Or a "Goofy Ball" for Horace, that defies the laws of gravitation and everything else, for you just never know where it's going to bounce. And Cardinal Book Props for books, papers and magazines, a bell to assemble the family at dinner time, Alice Cranston Fenner's unique wall plaques, hat boxes with a patent leather look, flowered batiste nighties for hot summer nights, and tricky combination coin purses with bill folds, and a hidden pocket, for a lone dollar! And hosiery and cards, belts, purses, knick knacks and so on and on . . .

P. S. Of course there is no time of the year when youngsters can't wear out clothes. But when the snow is off the ground and they can grub around in the nearest sand pile, they do seem to go at it quicker. So perhaps you'd like to know about those Jack and Jane sturdy overalls that sell for only 69 cents down in R. H. White's basement. Because they're made of either brown or blue covert cloth, and they are double stitched at every point where children ordinarily pull things out. Two big pockets, and cuffs on the little trousers. From size 4 up to 10. And they're Sanforized.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club Gallery, 14 Somerset Street—Landscapes, still life and portrait oils by Edith Clark Chadwick. Through June 3.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Drawings and paintings by Madalyn Joyce. Through May 24.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Murals, wood panels and drawings, by Virginia Lee Demetrios. Also original paintings on celluloid from the production of "Pinocchio." Through May 25.

Fine Arts Theater—Flower studies by James Marcus Hobbs.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street. Flower paintings by New England artists. Through May 25.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual Spring exhibition. Through June 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Etchings by Kerr Eby. Through May 25. Water colors by Margaret B. Hill. Through June 1.

Institute of Modern Art, 27 Dartmouth Street — Exhibition of paintings by Pablo Picasso. Through May 25.

Massachusetts School of Art—Drawings, and water colors by students. Lent by Mass. WPA Art Project. Through May 21.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Edna Hibel. Sculpture by Anne F. Tatlock. Also exhibition of paintings by "Boston Art Treasures" presented by the New England Branch of the Society for Sanity in Art. Through June 8.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition by the Guild of Textile Weavers. Through May 23.

Symphony Hall—Photographs by Egone on view during the Pops Concerts. Through May 24.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Corner Museum Road and The Fenway—Exhibition of student work. Through June 1.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Recent water colors and oils by Thomas K. Eaton and John Hoagland. Through May 31.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition by the Museum Class: genuine or counterfeit. Through May.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. — Picasso, forty years of his art. Exhibited under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art. Through May 25.

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G. O. P. Gubernatorial Fight Coming to the Front in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 20 — Overshadowed, temporarily at least, by the disclosures of the now completed outside audit of Maine's finances, revealing an alleged shortage in the accounts of the former controller in the amount of $135,000, is the State's four-way primary contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

The financial situation has had a tendency to force the unusually confusing gubernatorial fight from the front page headlines but behind the scenes the four contestants are extremely active. Political observers size up the situation as "anyone's victory" and for the most part let it go at that.

Busily engaging in a speaking campaign which keeps him continually on the go all over Maine is Roy L. Fernald, former State Senator whom Gov. Lewis O. Barrows defeated for the nomination two years ago. A straight-from-the-shoulder speaker who does not mind in the least taking a shot at party policies and leaders, Mr. Fernald is classed as the "dark horse" of the campaign.

Hits at Council

Mr. Fernald is taking the stand that the Governor's Executive Council is an unnecessary and costly addition to the administration of the State government. He believes Maine should follow in the steps of many other States and abolish the Council. He believes, too, there is merit in a unicameral legislature and that by elimination of alleged duplication and politics the State can save thousands of dollars.

Sumner Sewall of Bath is credited with having made major gains the past few weeks as he has campaigned vigorously throughout the State. Mr. Sewall, a World War ace, is finding the voters more interested in aviation than in politics in many instances, and his knowledge of this field makes him that much more in demand. His friends insist he lately has captured the inside track to the nomination. He is believed to have cut somewhat into the strength earlier conceded to Mayor Frederick Payne of Augusta.

Mr. Sewall, who is President of the State Senate, is not beyond mild criticism of the executive council himself, a fact he demonstrated recently when he told a group that in his opinion the Council should limit some of its activities to more closely conform with the original functions of that body.

Making the Rounds

Mayor Payne of Augusta, originally believed by many to have been the choice of the administration for the office, is now once more making the rounds. He covered the field well ahead of his opponents and gained an early advantage which it now falls upon him to protect if he can. Mayor Payne is an ardent supporter of plans for bringing new industries into Maine towns, has been instrumental in interesting some to locate in Maine and believes there is much to be done in this field. A relatively young man, he may cite his tenure of office as Mayor of Augusta as indicative of executive and political ability.

Blin W. Page, Skowhegan banker, beaten by Governor Barrows for the nomination four years ago, is campaigning as a plain business man on the basis that revelations at Augusta plainly show Maine is in need of calm, business acumen at Augusta. His friends believe the Augusta situation has played right into Mr. Page's hands, that Maine voters now are convinced the State needs a man of his financial and business background at the helm.

Mr. Page has always appealed to the conservative Republican vote. He polled better than 50,000 votes in the primary contest four years ago. No orator, Mr. Page makes fewer public appearances than his opponents, campaigns more by going out and meeting the voters through newspaper advertising.

Littleton Girl Gets Fete Crown

Apple blossoms and Miss Louise Barker of Littleton shared the spotlight yesterday, as hordes of motorists edged through the Town of Westford, Mass., to view apple blossoms and the crowning of Miss Barker as "queen."

It was the grand finale of a week of festivities of the sixth annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival. Miss Barker received her flower crown at the hands of Col. Daniel Tyler, Jr., Chief of the Staff of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The ceremonies included a pageant of dances by Indians from the staff of the Mohawk Indian Trading Post in Concord, Mass., and springtime dances by students of Emerson College in Boston.

Miss Barker is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George N. Barker of Littleton. Her attendants were, Miss Joan Hartwell and Miss Alison Starr of Littleton, maids of honor, and the Misses Lillian R. Briggs of Acton, Judith Taylor of Concord, Martha Sabine of Groton, Dorothy Calkins of Harvard, Marcia Anne Bill of Marlboro, Nancy Lambert of Sterling, Jean C. Lord of Stow and Natalie Abbot of Westford. Betty Ewing and Mary Jane Kimball, both of Littleton, were the train bearers, and Robert M. Lingham of Littleton, was crown bearer.

The Rev. John B. W. Day gave the opening prayer. Donald L. Priest of Groton was General Chairman of the Festival, assisted by William E. Wright of Westford, Vice-Chairman, and Arthur W. Perrins, Jr., of Westford, Director.

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Leading Articles in Weekly Magazine Section
MAY 25, 1940

THE IDEAS BEHIND THE ARMIES By Donovan Richardson
Discussion of the struggle in Europe from viewpoints that are lasting.

OHIO'S BRICKER BURNS THE MORTGAGE By William H. Newton
How the Governor of Ohio placed his state on a pay-as-you-go plan in his "politics for service instead of spoils" campaign.

DISCOVERING OUR CHILDREN'S BOOKS By Ethel C. Ince
The changing trends in books for juveniles.

OTTAWA PARLIAMENT: PULSE OF CANADA By Bruce Hutchison
Canada's War Parliament, in its first session, faces notable problems in mobilizing the nation for war.

HOW THE NETHERLANDS AWAITED THE INVADER By H. B. Elliston
Intimate view of an enterprising and ingenious people.

OREGON STATE'S DESIGN FOR LEARNING By Donald H. Black
The master plan of design, developed a third of a century ago, still allows for the orderly growth of this western college.

BIOGRAPHERS IN CLOTHES By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
An understanding of individuality and the American way of life is revealed in a day with American designers of women's fashions.

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Lupien Ready To Open Probe At Lawrence

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, today issued a summons for the appearance of Thomas F. Galvin, Public Safety Commissioner of Lawrence, to appear before the State Civil Service Commission, next Wednesday, in connection with the investigation into alleged job-selling in Lawrence City departments.

Last Friday Mr. Galvin, a member of the Lawrence Board of Aldermen, appeared at the request of Mr. Lupien; but when he had not been called to testify before the Commission after waiting an hour, Mr. Galvin left the State House. In Lawrence, Mr. Galvin announced that he would not return unless a summons was issued. Today Mr. Lupien said the summons had been issued, adding "Mr. Galvin is just another official and he is a citizen like everyone else."

Tomorrow Lloyd C. Harworth, secretary of Mr. Lupien, and Raymond Schlapp of Methuen, an attorney representing the Civil Service division, will interview at the Lawrence City Hall the first group of 482 employees in the Lawrence labor service who are being automatically taken into civil service under the referendum which the voters at the last election approved.

Each of the 482 will be required under penalty of perjury to sign a paper containing a number of questions which one concerns whether they had paid cash for their jobs or knew of such cases in the Lawrence municipal service.

Order to Dissolve Given Shoe Union

Disestablishment of an alleged company union in the Boston Leather Specialties, Inc., of Everett, Mass., was made the subject of an order by the National Labor Relations Board at Washington today, according to an Associated Press dispatch. The Company was required to notify the Boston Leather Employees' Association that it would no longer be recognized as a collective bargaining agency for the firm's 150 employees.

The Company was also required to "cease discouraging membership" in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. One employee was named for restoration to his former job without back pay and with no prejudice to his seniority status. Complaint of discrimination involving two other employees were dismissed.

Praise Bestowed On Lafayette

"It is my feeling and that of every loyal Bostonian that the French will again have all their territory under their own Government," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today at commemorative exercises at the Lafayette memorial on Tremont Street mall.

Addressing Francois Brière, French Consul in Boston, and the crowd gathered to see a wreath placed on the memorial, Mayor Tobin said he was "delighted to give testimony to the great affection which Americans hold for this Frenchman who did so much to help build this great nation."

Mr. Brière expressed his thanks to the Mayor and said that Lafayette took back to France the spark of liberty. "We are now defending on our soil," he said, "civilization based on the principle of the American nation—the liberty of man."

Radio Bill Forbids Liquor-News Tie

A bill to prohibit the broadcasting of any advertising pertaining to intoxicating liquor during any radio period allotted to news broadcasts was filed by Representative Frank Morrison (D) of Boston in the office of the Clerk of the State House of Representatives today.

Under the proposal, a fine of $500 would be the penalty for violation. Mr. Morrison filed the bill for Thomas M. McMahon of Hyde Park.

Nonresident Tax Believed Illegal

Wilfred J. Doyle, Acting Corporation Counsel, today sent an opinion to the City Council declaring that an occupational tax assessed on nonresidents of Boston who work in the city would be illegal.

The Council recently passed an order suggesting imposition of such a tax. Mr. Doyle ruled that the City could levy only such taxes as the General Court had specifically authorized.

May 26 Lilac Day At Arboretum

Sunday, May 26, will be Lilac Day at Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain.

These aromatic "queens" will be at the height of their beauty for the following week. Pastel shades from white to wedgewood blue and purple-red will tint the reservation as 400 varieties come into full bloom.

Meanwhile, color and fragrance are adequately represented by the blaze of crimson and pink azalea, double blooms of the Japanese cherries, crabapples and dogwood.

The Red Cross Appeals to Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Opening Rally Held on Boston Common

Left to right on the Parkman Bandstand are: Francois Briere, French Consul, Mme. Briere, J. W. Farley, Chairman of the drive in Boston; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Mrs. Tobin, and Joseph R. Hamlen, President of the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Red Cross Drive for $300,000 In Boston District Is Opened

Appeals for funds for the American Red Cross in its war relief work resounded over Boston Common today in echoes reminiscent of World War days, as city officials and Red Cross workers launched the drive of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter for $300,000 toward the $10,000,000 quota of the national organization.

Mayor Maurice Tobin was the first of an impressive program of speakers which included the French Consul, Francois Briere, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the local campaign. Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston chapter of the American Red Cross, presided.

Pointing out the urgency of the situation and the speed with which help is necessary to care for the ever growing throng of refugees, Chairman Farley called upon the people of Boston to rise to this new emergency with their traditional generosity in times of disaster. Appealing for contributions from every man, woman and child in Boston, Mr. Farley urged that everyone do his share without delay.

Thousands of women and children wander the highways of Europe homeless and destitute, said Mayor Tobin in describing the urgent needs for the Red Cross fund to the crowd gathered before the Parkman Bandstand.

"It is the duty," he said, "of someone to provide food and shelter for these people and I am certain that we, as Americans who have been spared this terrible ordeal, will do our Christian duty today and contribute generously to the Red Cross, which is a world-wide organization set up to assist these unfortunate people."

The French Consul declared, "I am very confident that your heart will not remain indifferent to the sufferings in Europe, and I am sure that you will be generous to my fellow-countrymen in France who are fighting for a cause which is the defense of the rights of men and the liberties which are the real basis of your civilization—the great American civilization which is established on the same basis as that of the French Republic."

Fire Commissioner Reilly recalled that it was 22 years ago almost to this day that President Woodrow Wilson rode down Fifth Avenue in New York in a campaign for the Red Cross very similar to this one.

Mr. Hamlen reported that over 250,000 Red Cross volunteers already have given more than 3,000,000 hours of their time for relief work abroad. All available funds of the Red Cross, however, have been exhausted making it necessary for this appeal for $10,000,000 to carry on the work.

Red Cross booths were opened today at the South Station, the Back Bay Station, and the North Station. An army of canvassers swung into action in business and residential sections, and continued rallies and mass meetings will sustain the momentum of the drive.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is scheduled to speak at the rally tomorrow, and other speakers will be the Rev. Michael J. Ahern S.J. of Weston College, William E. Chamberlain, Director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, and Fire Commissioner Reilly. The Boston Fire Department band will play, and there will be singing by the Metropolitan Singers.

A huge mass meeting is planned for Tuesday evening, May 28, at the Hotel Statler, with John T. Nicholson, a national representative of the American Red Cross, recently returned from Europe, and Bishop William Lawrence as feature speakers. A motion picture made during the invasions of Europe will be shown, and there will be a grand parade of Red Cross workers. including nurses in uniform, staff assistants, Braille workers, canteen workers, members of the motor corps, nurses aids and members of the Junior Red Cross.

Lindbergh Urged for Air Post

A proposal that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh be placed in charge of co-ordinating preparation of the Nation's air defense was announced today by Chandler Hovey, chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

Mr. Hovey revealed that before Colonel Lindbergh in a radio speech warned the country against war hysteria, Mr. Hovey had sent a telegram to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, urging that Colonel Lindbergh be appointed chief aviation consultant to the United States Government.

Senator Lodge is a member of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee. In the telegram, Mr. Hovey said: "Colonel Lindbergh is admittedly as well posted in aviation as anyone in this country. His complete grasp of the subject enables him to thoroughly and intelligently absorb the lessons that he has learned during his long stay in Europe and particularly in Germany, in this time of crisis.

"I strongly urge you to use every means in your power to have our Government call him as chief consultant on matters pertaining to aviation.

"My own strong conviction is that he should immediately be put in charge of co-ordinating this whole gigantic undertaking. Jealousies and politics should not be allowed to enter the picture at this critical time. Those in the aviation industry would co-operate whole-heartedly with him, as they have the most confidence in his ability."

Tomorrow Crocker Snow, State Director of Aviation, will confer with Powell Cabot, chairman of the State Industrial and Development Commission, Dudley Harmon of the New Haven Council, and Roy Williams of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, regarding available State resources for co-operation with the Federal Government in building the Nation's defense. The conference will concern the availability of plans, trained workers, and materials, which the Government will require to strengthen its air force.

African Church Gives to Relief

Donation of $39 to the fund for Finnish, Polish and Turkish relief, sent by women of a native African church, whose material limitations were described as unparalleled in the United States, was announced today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston.

The money was sent by the Congregational Church of Bailundo, Angolo, West Africa, a group which last year sent $40 for Chinese relief.

"We are sending 1,000 Angolares to you with the request that you divide that sum for the alleviation of the suffering in the above-mentioned countries. The gift goes with our Christian love," the women wrote.

Speech Without Permit Costs Speaker $4 Plus

Gabriel Constantino pleaded guilty in Boston Municipal Court this morning to making a speech on Boston Common yesterday without a permit and was fined $4 by Judge John G. Brackett. He received an additional fine of $1 for standing on a bench.

$330,000 Cut In Phone Rates Due on July 1

Massachusetts telephone users are looking forward to rate reductions totaling $300,000 to be put into effect on July 1 by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company under a schedule filed today with the State Public Utilities Commission.

The reductions are the result of the Commission's investigation into toll and foreign exchange rates. They include decreasing of toll and mileage charges, elimination of the present charge of 25 cents a month for individual telephone instruments used on dial-type private branch exchanges. The savings are in addition to a $175,000 reduction obtained by the Commission last autumn.

The toll rate reductions total approximately $161,000 and affect calls originating and terminating within Massachusetts and those originating in Massachusetts and terminating outside the State but within the New England company's territory.

The toll rate reductions are effected by cuts in mileage charges and a lowering of the initial period charge. The latter cuts range from 5 to 20 cents a call.

The following table shows the effect of the rate cuts on three-minute toll calls to various points:

Place to Place	Miles	Present rate	New rate
Boston—Springfield	79	$.60	$.55
Boston—Pittsfield	114	.80	.65
Boston—North Adams	105	.80	.65
Springfield—New Bedford	92	.70	.60
Lawrence—New Bedford	79	.60	.55
Lowell—New Bedford	76	.60	.55
Lowell—Springfield	75	.60	.55
Lawrence—Springfield	85	.65	.60
Boston—Portland, Me.	99	.75	.65
Boston—Augusta, Me.	157	.95	.80
Boston—Bangor, Me.	206	1.15	.95
Boston—Brattleboro, Vt.	86	.65	.60
Boston—Burlington, Vt.	184	1.05	.90
Boston—Montpelier Vt.	154	.95	.80
Boston—Houlton, Me.	313	1.35	1.20

A $111,000 annual saving will accrue on 37,219 dial type private branch exchange stations through elimination of the 25-cent monthly charge.

The remainder of the savings will accrue to 1,092 customers in 66 Massachusetts exchanges by extension to them of the reductions made last year in the mileage charges for four-party customers adjacent to base rate areas, the Commission said.

Harvard 'Grads' Magazine Sees Aggression Fail

Confidence that aggression cannot triumph, however powerful its military might may appear, and that Hitler is not an exception to this inexorable law of history, is expressed in a leading editorial of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, official organ of 70,000 Harvard graduates.

"They are beginning to say that nothing can stop Hitler," the editors declare. "They said that about Napoleon, and for a long time; but they were wrong. . . .

"Those who maintain that Hitler is likely to succeed where his predecessors in aggression failed ought to provide evidence that he is working under conditions more favorable to success than those under which his predecessors worked. Such evidence is certainly not abundant."

Such considerations, however, the editors add, "may not console us greatly. Certainly they ought not to encourage us in this country to lean back in the comfortable assurance that all will come out well without us.

"But . . . even the Germans seem hardly good—or bad—enough to rule the European world."

'Elmer' Back in Boston; Speaks to Rotarians

"Elmer" is back in Boston. The apostle of good will from the World's Fair of 1940 in New York who typifies the average American returned by plane this morning to address the Newton Rotary Club where he spoke this noon. "Elmer" was introduced by John C. Cahill, Chairman of program.

"Elmer" speaks tomorrow at the Rotary Club in Lowell, Mass., and will broadcast at 3:45 p. m. over station WLAW in Lawrence.

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Tulips in Boston Public Garden At Height of Riotous Color

A symphony of brilliant color greeted visitors to the Boston Public Garden today as 50,000 tulips in full-hued red, yellow, orange, white, and variegated blossoms nodded in the breeze. Together with thick carpets of huge pansies, which cover the beds, the tall tulips form a resplendent display against a background of expansive green lawns. A trip to the Garden any day this week in a worthwhile adventure.

The Japanese flowering crab tree near the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets is a sight worth seeing; it is laden with myriad soft pink blossoms and little red berries. So is the near-by prairie crab apple, with its white blossoms.

A walk around the Garden should include a stroll past the rockery near the end of Newbury Street, where a variety of plants and flowers mingle in an attractive pattern.

Although some 10,000 of the 60,000 bulbs didn't blossom well this year, the current display may be the best for several years to come, Park Commissioner Long indicated. While people linger along the peaceful walks of the Garden, the tulip fields of the Netherlands, from which the Boston supply of bulbs come, are overrun by the invader. It has been customary to plant new bulbs each year, and transfer the older plants to smaller parks throughout the city.

Five Netherlands companies were asked to bid on supplying 70,000 bulbs to Boston late this coming summer, Commissioner Long said. One has replied so far, and since the letter arrived last week, the little town of Lisse where the concern is located, has figured in stories of the conflict.

One of the circular beds on the Beacon Street side will be cleared next week to make way for a new design carrying a message of welcome to visitors who attend the Y-D convention in Boston the first week in June. When the American Legion comes later in the season, the bed between the Ether monument and the George Washington monument will be similarly transformed. An unfurled American flag will be outlined in colorful blossoms on one of the beds at Copley Square in commemoration of these conventions, Mr. Long said.

$32,960 Back Wages Paid

A total of $32,960 in retroactive wages has been received by employees since the Massachusetts mandatory minimum-wage law went into effect in 1938, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced today.

The Commissioner explained that the money represents the difference between wages the employees were paid and the amount they should have received under mandatory minimum-wage decrees established by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

Since the mandatory law went into effect, 21 mandatory minimum-wage orders have been issued by the Commission.

In addition to the $32,960 returned to employees, Mr. Moriarty said the Labor Department carried to the Supreme Judicial Court a case involving girl employees in a particular company who were owed a total of $8,000. The Department, he said, is negotiating for payment of the money which the concern claims it has not sufficient money to meet. Mr. Moriarty added that the Department also is negotiating with a firm for the return of $5,200.

The Commissioner explained that the Department has adopted a liberal policy in dealing with first offenders. First an attempt is made to negotiate the differences which, he said, has proved effective. In regards to second offenders, immedate prosecution is adopted.

Women and minors employed in summer hotels will be allowed to work 52 hours a week between June 1 and Oct. 1 under a ruling made today by Mr. Moriarty, exempting summer hotels from the 48-hour-week law for such workers.

Mr. Moriarty ruled that summer hotel employment is seasonal and therefore subject to an exception from the strict terms of the law. The Commissioner explained the suspension was for "experimental purposes and to make a study of all the facts relating to employment in summer hotels."

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"Oh, I know we thought we were being 'economical'. So I put up with the needless work, worry and bother caused by that uneven, undependable, uncomfortable heat.

"How thankful I am your Aunt Agatha pointed out those 'hidden costs'. That's where we're saving now . . . fewer extra bills, cleaning bills way down, and costly repairs just aren't.

"We've certainly proved that automatic Gas House Heating is one of the real blessings of modern housekeeping . . . no work, no hidden costs . . . AND THE OVERALL EXPENSE IS ACTUALLY LESS."

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3. You have no expense for power.
4. You have fewer cleaning bills.
5. You enjoy more comfort in your home.

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Other Clubs Fail to Overhaul Idle Leader—Eli Team at Stadium Saturday

Red Sox Hold League Lead When Unbeaten During Week

BULLETIN

Les Scarsella has been sold outright to Buffalo of the International League, Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced today.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the majors moved into their sixth week today, the spotlight was focused on the Red Sox in the American League and the Reds and Dodgers in the National. By winning their only two contests of the past week, the Bostonians took a 2½-game advantage on the field. Cincinnati's defending champs picked up half a game on their chief rivals, but early today the Dodgers were trailing by only 1½ contests.

Inclement weather throughout the so-called western territory hampered the American League schedule through the week. The teams should have played 24 games, but only 12 were managed. Aside from the unbeaten Red Sox, winning records for the seven-day period were turned in by Washington, with three won and one lost, and by the awakening Yankees, with two and one.

One for Feller

The Yankees signaled the start of their comeback by winning three straight, but yesterday were stopped cold in their tracks by young Bob Feller, who pays no attention to past and present reputations when he walks to the pitching mound. However, the Yanks are out of the cellar and should soon be throwing the first division into a state of confusion.

The Indians held second place in the American League despite a mediocre two-and-two record. The Tigers, who stand directly behind them in the standing, cannot get going. These two may soon find themselves challenged by the Senators. Boston's pitching is no better, yet Joe Cronin continues to win. He has seen only six pitchers go the route this season and has called upon 54 in 24 games. The Red Sox play contests in Cleveland Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and then come home for a week-end series with the Yankees —three games in two days.

Six Straight

Bill McKechnie's pitching has stood up well. Bucky Walters beat the Bees yesterday for his sixth straight. The former infielder failed to finish against the Dodgers the other day, but was not charged with the defeat. The Cincinnati attack, although not tremendous, has been timely. They seem able to get those extra-base hits when needed.

The most encouraging weekly note in the Brooklyn song was Wyatt's comeback on the mound. Whitlow had previously been driven out three straight times before he beat the Cardinals Friday on seven hits.

The Cubs are moving closer to the leaders. Gabby Hartnett's crew took four out of five during the week and today only three games separate Brooklyn and Chicago in the National League standing. Gabby used 19 men yesterday at Ebbets Field, scored six runs in the last three innings and finally took the Dodgers in the tenth, 7 to 6. The Phillies bounced back with four wins in six tries and are leading the second division. The Bees, after dropping three in a row, blasted the Pirates out of the Hive by 15 to 5, but finished the week with only one triumph in five starts. The Cardinals are still out of sight in the lower half of the race. Ray Blades has now used 76 pitchers in 26 contests.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees continue their series with the Reds today and tomorrow . . . The Cardinals visit the Hive Wednesday and Thursday . . . Friday is an open date in the Hub, while the Red Sox are traveling and the Bees are playing a night game at the Polo Grounds . . . The Bees' Hartford farm is leading the Eastern League . . . Al Lopez has taken over the batting leadership of the Bees, a new experience for him . . . Young Chet Ross continues his steady hitting for Casey Stengel . . . Over the week end Stengel benched Les Scarsella and put Buddy Hassett back on first base . . . The Red Sox have four undefeated pitchers—Heving, Grove, Galehouse, and Wilson . . . The combined batting average of the Sox outfield is .367 . . . Around first base this spring, Jimmy Foxx has 237 putouts, 21 assists, and only one error.

Events

Monday, May 20

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field. (baseball)
M. I. T. vs. Worcester Tech at Oakley. (golf)
W. G. A. spring team matches.
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Wollaston.

Tuesday, May 21

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field. (baseball)
Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Brookline. (baseball)
M. G. A. State Class B golf championship at Blue Hill. (first day)
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Walpole at Brockton; Thorny Lea at Sharon; Highland at Needham; Furnace Brook at Blue Hill.

Wednesday, May 22

Boston vs. St. Louis at National League Field. (baseball)
Tufts vs. Brown at Medford. (baseball)
Tufts vs. Dartmouth at Medford. (lacrosse)
Northeastern vs. Tufts at Brookline. (freshman baseball)
M. G. A. State Class B golf championship at Blue Hill. (second day)
University Club golf outing at Tedesco.
W. G. A. handicap medal play tournaments; Classes A and B at Belmont; Classes C and D at Wollaston.

Thursday, May 23

Boston vs. St. Louis at National League Field. (baseball)
Northeastern vs. Boston College at Brookline. (baseball)
M. G. A. State Class B golf championship at Blue Hill. (third day)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Wellesley at Weston; Winchester at Commonwealth; Charles River at Brae Burn.

Friday, May 24

N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur sweepstakes at United Shoe. (first day)
M. G. A. State Class B golf championship at Blue Hill. (final day)
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Wollaston. (first day)
M. G. A medal play tournament at Thorny Lea. (first day)
Bench and Bar Golfing Society at Pine Brook Valley.
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Bellevue at Salem; Bear Hill at Meadow Brook; United Shoe at Tedesco.
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Sharon at Walpole; Blue Hill at Thorny Lea; Needham at Furnace Brook; Brockton at Highland.

Saturday, May 25

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (two baseball games)
Tufts vs. Northeastern at Medford. (baseball)
Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Brighton. (baseball)
Harvard vs Yale at Oakley. (freshman golf)
Harvard vs. Yale in Stadium. (varsity and freshman track)
N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur sweepstakes at United Shoe. (second day)
M. G. A. four-ball tournament at Grand View. (final day)
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Thorny Lea. (final day)

Sunday, May 26

N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur sweepstakes at United Shoe. (final day)
Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: Tedesco at Bear Hill; Salem at Bellevue; Framingham at Thorny Lea; Trapelo at South Shore.
Bay State Four-Ball Golf League: Riverside at Maynard; Ponkapoag at Brookline; Sandy Burr at Marlboro; George Wright at Woburn; Westboro at Wildwood.

check those bad spots

Does plaster threaten to fall from your ceilings, or ominous cracks appear in the walls of your home? Are there loose bricks in the chimney — or treacherous places in walks or steps?

Many places about the home need attention after the ravages of winter. Now is a good time to check the condition of your house.

REPAIR	BUILD
☐ Chimney	☐
☐ Ceilings	☐
☐ Front Walk	☐
☐ Retaining Wall	☐
☐ Sidewalk	☐
☐ Porch Steps	☐
☐ Cellar Floor	☐
☐ Garage Floor	☐
☐ Fireplace	☐
☐ Lily Pool	☐

CALL AN EXPERT ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Duckpin Bowling

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 20 (AP)—Irene Krasnak, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Ben Benson, of Lowell, were crowned women's and men's singles bowling champions Saturday night at the end of eight nights' competition in the New England Duckpin tournament.

The men's doubles team of Nick Trosky and Joseph Gacek, of New Britain, Conn., second ranked nationally, carried off the title in that division from the defending champions, Joseph Radocy and Chet Balducci, of Collinsville, Conn.

The WICC team of Bridgeport, Conn., defending champion for two years in the women's Class A division, bowed by two pins to the Capitol All Stars of Hartford, Conn.

Norfolk County Four-Ball Golf League

	For	Agst
Blue Hill	41½	18½
*Brockton	30	18
Norfolk	30½	29½
*Sharon	23½	24½
*Thorny Lea	15½	32½
*Furnace Brook	15	33

*One match unplayed.

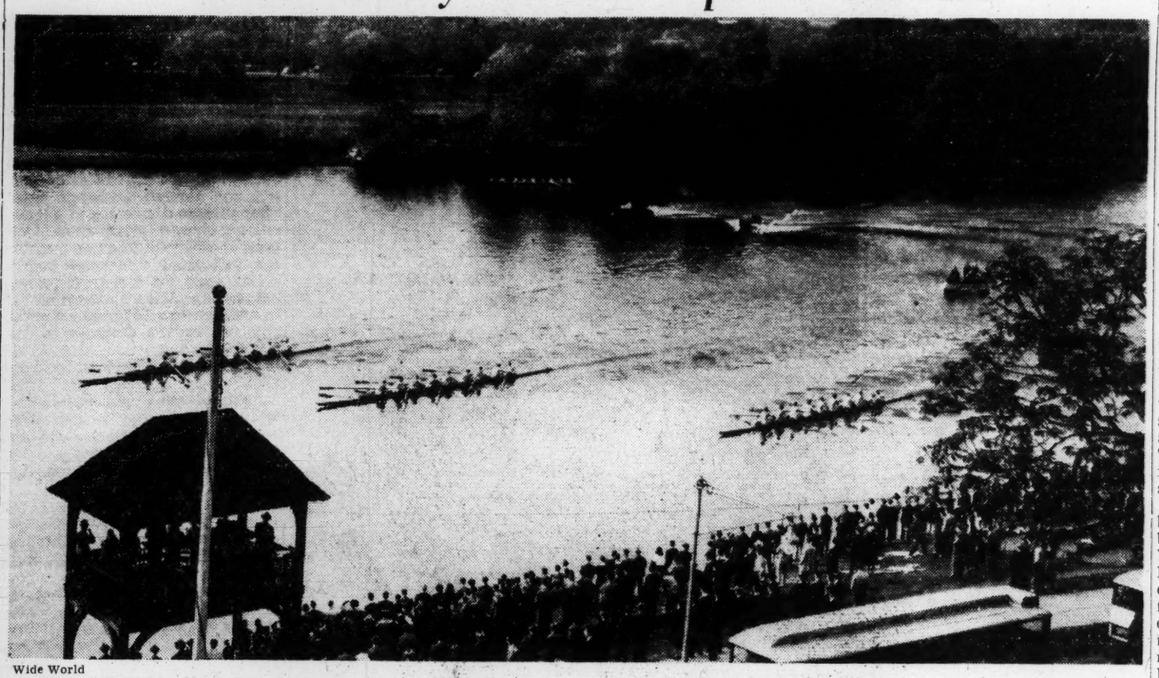
Results May 19
Blue Hill 11½, Thorny Lea ½.
Sharon 11, Norfolk 1.
Brockton 10½, Furnace Brook 1½.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 18
Georgetown 5, Yale 4.
Union 8, Middlebury 1.
Wesleyan 5, Lehigh 4.
Colgate 7, Hamilton 2.
Notre Dame 10½, Detroit 7½.

Another Varsity Crew Triumph for Harvard



Wide World

PHILADELPHIA—Scene in Adams Cup races on Schuylkill River where Harvard won with Penn second and Navy third. The Crimson continued unbeaten to lead the eastern crews to date this season, since Yale, previously undefeated, was edged by Cornell at Derby, Conn., the same afternoon. Cornell and Harvard race this coming week end.

Cornell Nine Is Assured At Least a Tie for Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cornell	9	1	1.000
Yale	4	3	.571
Dartmouth	4	3	.571
Columbia	5	5	.500
Princeton	4	5	.444
Harvard	2	5	.286
Pennsylvania	2	8	.200

Results May 18
Dartmouth 6, Columbia 3.
Cornell 2, Yale 1 (10 innings; first game).
Cornell 2, Yale 0 (second game).
Harvard 2, Pennsylvania 0 (first game).
Pennsylvania 9, Harvard 6 (second game).

Games This Week
Wednesday Harvard at Dartmouth
Saturday: Dartmouth at Harvard; Pennsylvania at Cornell; Princeton at Yale.

Almost a month before the close of the 11th annual pennant race, the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League today finds the championship race just about over. With high-flying Cornell turning back its closest contender, Yale, twice in one afternoon last Saturday, the campaign from now in will be resolved into an effort to gain a tie with the Big Red, for the Ithacans clinched at least a tie for the crown they shared last year.

By beating the Blue, Cornell made its record nine victories and one defeat. Yale has won four and lost three, as has Dartmouth. If Cornell loses its two remaining games and the current runners-up win all of theirs the tie will result. Cornell will have its chance to clinch the championship this Saturday when it meets Pennsylvania, which it defeated 21 to 5 in their first meeting early this season. If it wins that one, its 12th game, a postponed contest with Dartmouth, will not be played. If it doesn't, the game will be played on June 13 at Hanover.

Pitchers' Battles

Cornell scored its victories over Yale in two tightly-waged pitchers' battles in which Jim Young and Walter Sickles bested Ted Harrison and Joe Wood, Jr., Sickles turning in his fifth straight victory and Harrison suffering his first defeat in five decisions. Dartmouth gained its second-place tie by winning three games in two days, beating Pennsylvania twice on Friday at Hanover and Columbia once in New York the next day.

The 11 games played last week, a record period of competition, produced a new leader in individual batting in Harlan Gustafson, Pennsylvania first baseman, but all other league offensive marks are held or shared by Cornellians. George Polzer, the Red's captain, leads in total bases, runs batted in (with Norman Crosby, of Princeton), and runs scored. Walter Scholl has stolen the most bases, 10, and is in front in the competition for the Princeton A. A. Cup.

Gustafson did not play in his team's double-header with Harvard on Saturday but had enough hits in the rest of the week's competition to earn an average of .423 on 11 hits in 26 at bats.

Individual Batting

(15 or More At Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Rowe, Princeton	5	15	3	7	.467
Gustafson, Penn.	6	26	3	11	.423
Healey, Harvard	6	17	2	7	.412
Harrison, Yale	7	26	1	10	.385
Jones, Princeton	6	21	3	8	.381
Lovett, Harvard	7	26	4	9	.346
Tate, Princeton	9	29	6	10	.345
Stillman, Cornell	10	41	12	14	.341
Cosby, Princeton	9	30	2	10	.333
Keyes, Harvard	7	30	6	10	.333
Schroeder, Yale	6	18	1	6	.333
Jones, Dartmouth	6	18	1	6	.333
Reeves, Dartmouth	7	18	5	6	.333
Sickles, Cornell	6	21	4	7	.333
Polzer, Cornell	10	43	14	14	.326
Scholl, Cornell	10	37	11	12	.324
Buckley, Harvard	7	28	3	9	.321

Pitching Records

(Two or More Decisions)

	G	H	BB	SO	W	L	P.C.
Sickles, Cornell	6	39	16	33	5	0	1.000
Rowe, Princeton	4	43	6	13	3	0	1.000
Young, Cornell	4	15	12	29	3	0	1.000
Hughes, Dartmouth	2	14	2	14	2	0	1.000
Harrison, Yale	5	22	16	57	4	1	.800
Cerny, Columbia	3	21	5	10	2	1	.667
Lindgren, Columb	3	15	7	7	1	1	.500
Bovd, Columbia	6	40	18	23	2	3	.400
Lendo, Dartmouth	3	14	11	13	1	2	.333
Sexton, Dartm'th	4	12	4	7	1	2	.333
Kahn, Penn.	4	18	8	17	1	2	.333
Healey, Harvard	4	42	17	26	1	3	.250
Perina, Princeton	4	26	9	11	1	3	.250

League Pace Setters

Batting

Individual batting (Charles H. Blair Cat Competition) — Harlan Gustafson, Pennsylvania, .423.
Base stealing (Princeton A. A. Cup competition)—Walter Scholl, Cornell, 10.
Runs batted in—George Polzer, Cornell, and Norman Crosby, Princeton, 11.
Runs scored—George Polzer, Cornell 14.
Total bases—George Polzer, Cornell, 21 (9 singles, 4 doubles, 1 home run).

Pitching

Most victories—Walter Sickles, Cornell 5.
Best game—Ted Harrison, Yale, 3 hits.
Strikeouts—in one game: Ted Harrison, Yale, 14 (new league record). Season: Ted Harrison, Yale, 57.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

	For	Agst.
South Shore	32	16
Bellevue	28	20
Salem	26	22
Framingham	25½	22½
Bear Hill	22	26
Thorny Lea	21½	26½
Trapelo	20½	27½
Tedesco	16½	31½

Results May 19
Salem 8½, Thorny Lea 3½.
Bellevue 7½, Framingham 4½.
South Shore 6½, Tedesco 5½.
Bear Hill 6, Trapelo 6.

'Dutch' Leonard Held Ruth

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—In the heydey of Babe Ruth's career, when the mighty man was slugging baseballs out of every lot, he faced a pitcher who told him: "You'll never hit a homer off me."

The prediction held true.

Sixteen years after his retirement, Hubert B. "Dutch" Leonard discloses how he was able to scale the biggest gun of all down to average size.

"Dutch" played six years with Ruth on the Boston Red Sox. He gained valuable knowledge on how and how not to pitch to the master swatsman. The "Babe" became a New York Yankee in 1920. Leonard closed out a 12-year big league stay in 1924, his last two seasons with Detroit.

Pitched Close

Leonard, a moody fellow who left-handed himself into the Hall of Fame, never threw Ruth a ball decent enough to be on speaking terms with home plate. Almost every one shaved fuzz off the big man's uniform. Ruth knew what was going on because he had been warned in advance, but he couldn't do a thing about it except swing and grunt.

Otherwise he hit 729 circuit blows in 21 years.

In 1914 "Dutch" set his present American League record of allowing the fewest earned runs, an average of 1.01 for 222 innings. In the majors it is second only to the record of Ferdie Schupp, another left hander, who compiled a .90 average for 140 innings in 1916 with the Giants.

Greatest Staff

Leonard rates the Red Sox pitching staff of his time as the best ever assembled by one club. It included Carl Mays, Sam Jones, Ernie Shore, Ruth and Leonard. Shore hurled a 4-0 no-hitter against Washington in 1917. Not a man reached first. Leonard shut out St. Louis without a bingle in 1916. Ruth blanked Chicago 1-0 in the 1918 World Series.

Leonard lives today in somewhat isolated grandeur, master of a rambling hacienda squatting in the center of 1,400 acres of grape land near Fresno. At 48, he is affluent, affable but still aloof. His grapes, hand trimmed bunches of horticultural art, go to the specialty trade in New York.

His hobby is collecting phonograph records. In the library are 15,000, mostly classical music, valued at $30,000. It is the third collection he has started since college days.

Huskies Seeking To Win Title In Contest Tuesday

The most important week in Northeastern's varsity baseball season starts tomorrow when the Huskies meet the University of New Hampshire in the title clinching game of the New England College Conference League season. Herb Gallagher's club will face Boston College on Thursday and Tufts at Medford on Saturday.

The Huskies have won six straight league games and will take the crown if they beat the Wildcats tomorrow. Northeastern scored a 4-2 victory over New Hampshire at Durham a fortnight ago.

Charlie Foster and Ed Barry, both undefeated hurlers, will be ready to share the assignment tomorrow.

Although the league season ends tomorrow, the Huskies will not lose interest because they will also be seeking the Greater Boston championship against B. C., Tufts, and then Harvard next week.

The first game in the annual series with B. C. was rained out, but the Huskies beat Tufts in the opening game of the season 4-3. The chances are that Wally Sullivan will work against B. C. on Thursday and that either Foster or Barry will return against Tufts on Saturday.

Municipal Four-Ball Golf League

	For	Agst.
Happy Valley	13½	4½
Green Hill	11½	6½
Mt. Hood	6½	11½
D. W. Field	4½	13½
*Fresh Pond	0	0

*Drew bye.

Results May 19
Green Hill 11½, Mt. Hood 6½.
Happy Valley 13½, D. W. Field 4½.

Crushed Crimson Riders

Yale's brilliant polo captain, Alan Corey, who led his team mates at a 15-to-4 victory over the Harvard four at the new Crimson polo field in Norwood, Saturday, by scoring six of his team's 15 goals. The match opened the local college outdoor polo season.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	19	64	22	.344
Ross	22	86	29	.337
Warstler	13	31	10	.323
Miller	22	80	25	.313
Scarsella	18	60	18	.300
Rowell	20	54	16	.296
West	21	80	21	.263
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Hassett	22	79	20	.253
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Leané	13	22	5	.227
Cooney	13	27	6	.222
Sisti	12	33	5	.152
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	22	95	38	.400
Cramer	24	110	39	.355
Williams	24	93	32	.344
Foxx	24	84	26	.310
Doerr	24	100	27	.270
Tabor	24	94	23	.245
Peacock	11	26	6	.231
Cronin	24	85	19	.224
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Desautels	19	59	10	.169
Nonnenkamp	5	4	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	5	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	4	2	0	1.000
Wilson	7	1	0	1.000
Hash	10	3	1	.750
Bagby	5	2	1	.667
Harris	4	2	1	.667
Dickman	6	3	2	.600
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Piechota	4	1	0	1.000
Posedel	6	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	6	1	4	.200
Sullivan	7	1	4	.200
Barnicle	6	0	0	.000
Errickson	3	0	0	.000
Coffman	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Harvard-Yale Track Meet Heads College Week Here

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The finish line is looming on the horizon for college athletics for 1939-40, as some of the local teams wind up their schedules this week. By the end of next week, practically all of the teams will have crossed the line.

Only eight varsity contests are on the docket at home this week, and nine are due to be played away. But, as is usually the case, with a slowing down in the schedule comes an increased importance in the contests.

Of prime interest this week end will be the Harvard-Yale varsity and freshman track meets in the Stadium, with the added attraction of a Harvard-Dartmouth baseball game on Soldiers Field to attract followers of Crimson sports. Harvard, incidentally, is making a determined drive to draw fans to the Stadium for the meet, having sent letters to its Alumni clubs in an effort to stimulate enthusiasm. The great drawing card lies in the fact that the whole afternoon of sport can be seen for only 55 cents.

Unfortunately for the Crimson, however, the track team is probably due for a shellacking from Yale, which won the Heptagonal Meet in Philadelphia last Saturday with Harvard way behind in fifth spot. In between the rivals came Penn, Princeton, and Cornell, in that order, with Dartmouth behind Harvard and Columbia a badly beaten last. Thus it appears that the Eli coach, Chuck Hoyt, will have the added distinction of a victory over Harvard in their dual meet to add to his Heptagonal title for his first year's efforts at New Haven.

Indians Favored

The baseball game between Harvard and Dartmouth should provide closer competition, although here again the Crimson will face a favored opponent. The Indians are currently tied for second place with Yale behind Cornell in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, while Harvard trails in sixth place with only two victories in seven games. Over the week end Harvard first lost to Princeton 6-5, and then split a doubleheader with Penn 2-0 and 9-6. Dartmouth, on the other hand, defeated Penn twice, 4-1 and 8-5, and then beat Columbia in New York 6-3. This game will be the second meeting of the two teams this week, for on Wednesday Harvard plays at Hanover. On Wednesday the Harvard tennis team also will play at Dartmouth.

Northeastern's baseball team finds itself with an important week on its hands, for tomorrow at Brookline it meets New Hampshire in a game that will decide the championship of the New England College Conference League. The Huskies now lead the league, but a loss to the Wildcats would see the two nines sharing the title. Then on Thursday the local team meets Boston College at Huntington Field, while on Saturday it plays at Tufts. Northeastern's final game will come May 28 with Harvard.

Eighth Win

Tufts' diamond team, which Saturday ended Boston University's season by defeating the Terriers 10-6 for Capt. Allen Hatch's eighth win in 10 starts, will play one other game this week, meeting Brown at Medford tomorrow. Other home contests this week see M. I. T. meeting Worcester Tech at Oakley in golf today, and Tufts playing Dartmouth in lacrosse at Medford Wednesday. This will be the final game for the Jumbo lacrossemen.

Outstanding of the contests away will be the Spring Day regatta on Cayuga Lake at Ithaca, in which Harvard's varsity and jayvee crews will race against Cornell and Syracuse. This event, with the exception of one race between Wisconsin and Syracuse June 6, will end the intercollegiate sprint-race season, and clear the way for the four-mile events at New London and Poughkeepsie.

The Crimson crew, which Saturday retained the Adams Cup by defeating Penn and Navy at Philadelphia, will be favored to win at Ithaca, but the Henley champions may find themselves with a race on their hands before the finish line is reached. Both Syracuse and Cornell will be pointing for the race, considering a victory over Harvard this season much to their credit.

New Englands

In track, the New England intercollegiates at Springfield will hold the attention of M. I. T. and Northeastern, while a meet with Trinity at Trinity Saturday will test the Tufts runners, who are today possessors of the eastern intercollegiate title by virtue of their victory at W. P. I. Saturday. Eddie Dugger and Walter Hall brought Tufts its triumph by contributing 30 of Tufts 44½ points between them. Dugger and Hall will not be at Trinity this Saturday, having been granted permission to compete at Springfield. Dugger will be defending his high hurdles title.

Other varsity contests away will find Tufts tennis men competing at Springfield Friday and then ending their season at Mass. State Saturday, and the Boston College baseball team playing at Amherst Saturday.

Class B Golf

The M. G. A.'s first Class B championship at Blue Hill beginning tomorrow and running through Friday heads the week in golf . . . This tournament gives golfers not eligible for the State amateur a chance to play in a State championship . . . Other important golf events include the N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament for a $1,000 purse at United Shoe Friday through Sunday, and medal play tourneys at Wollaston, Thorny Lea, and Grand View on Friday and Saturday . . . Emery Stratton of Charles River defeated Ted Bishop of Woodland one up in the semifinal, and then beat Leo Brown 3 and 2 yesterday to win the match play tournament at Woodland . . . Because of his victory in the Goodall round robin at Fresh Meadow, little Ben Hogan is gaining more popularity as the national open favorite.

A host of outstanding leaders in the sports world and in civic affairs are scheduled to be present at the Sportsmanship Luncheon at the Statler tomorrow noon . . . This luncheon will feature the 34th annual meeting and convention of the Boys' Clubs of America . . . "Tack" Hardwick, the Harvard all-time All-America end, is in charge of the affair.

M. I. T. skippers won again . . . This time they beat Harvard, Northeastern, and Brown in the annual quadrangular regatta yesterday on the Charles River Basin . . . Jerry Coe and Runyan Colie were the Engineer dinghy pilots . . . Kenny Clapp of Brown showed he was in form to defend his track titles at the New Englands this Saturday when he sped to three firsts against M. I. T. Saturday . . . Despite his efforts in the 100, 220, and low hurdles, Brown lost 75-60 . . . Kenny will be defending in these three events at Springfield . . . Northeastern defeated Bates at Lewiston in track 77½ to 57½ . . . Three protests marred the B. C.-Holy Cross 67½ to 67½ track tie.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

May 19

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Frey, 2b	3	1	0	0	6	0	0
Goodman, rf	4	2	3	3	2	0	0
F. McCormick, 1b	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
Lombardi, c	4	1	2	3	7	0	0
Rizzo, lf	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Gamble, lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
M. McCmick, cf	3	1	2	2	3	0	0
Joost, ss	3	0	1	1	5	1	0
Walters, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	8	12	15	27	8	0
BOSTON							
Sisti, 3b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Warstler, 2b	3	0	1	1	4	2	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	4	0
West, rf	4	1	1	2	2	2	0
Ross, lf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Loane, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Scarsella	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney, ss	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Lopez, c	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Miller, ss	3	0	0	0	2	7	0
Strincevich, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Callahan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	5	9	27	19	1

*Batted for Barnicle in 8th. †Batted for Loane in 5th

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4

Runs batted in, Joost, Lombardi 4, Werber 2, Ross 2, Miller, Sisti, F. McCormick. Two-base hit, West. Home runs, Ross, Lombardi. Hits off Strincevich, 8 in 4 innings; off Callahan, 3 in 3 innings (none out in eighth); off Barnicle 1 in 1 inning; off Coffman, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Cincinnati 4, Boston 2. Sacrifice hits, M. McCormick, Joost, Coffman. Free passes on balls, by Strincevich, Callahan, by Walters 2. Struck out, by Strincevich, by Walters 7. Double plays, Hassett, Miller and Hassett; Sisti, Warstler and Hassett; Frey, Joost and F. McCormick. Wild pitch, Callahan. Hit by pitched ball, by Strincevich, F. McCormick, by Coffman, Werber. Losing pitcher, Strincevich. Time, 1h. 48m. Umpires, Pinelli, Goetz and Reardon. Attendance, 12,953.

May 18

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	5	2	3	4	0	0	0
Warstler, 2b	6	0	1	1	0	3	1
Hassett, 1b	4	2	2	4	9	2	0
West, rf	5	2	4	7	3	0	0
Ross, lf	4	2	2	6	2	0	0
Loane, cf	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Lopez, c	5	3	3	3	5	0	0
Miller, ss	5	2	3	4	2	1	2
Posedel, p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Piechota, p	3	1	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	42	15	20	31	27	7	3
PITTSBURGH							
Handley, 3b	5	2	3	4	0	3	1
P. Waner, rf	5	0	3	5	1	0	0
Elliott, cf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vaughan, ss	5	0	0	0	3	3	0
Fletcher, 1b	4	0	1	1	12	0	1
Van Robays, lf	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Gustine, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	1
Schultz, c	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Butcher, p	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
†Young	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klinger, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Heintzelman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bauers, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡L. Waner	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lanning, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	38	5	10	15	21	14	3

*Batted for Butcher in sixth. †Batted for Bauers in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	3	3	3	4	1		—15
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	— 5

Runs batted in, P. Waner 2, West 4, Lopez, Elliott, Vaughan, Van Robays, Ross 3, Sisti, Hassett, Piechota. Two-base hits, Handley, P. Waner, Ross, Sisti, Miller. Three-base hit, Hassett. Home runs, P. Waner, West, Ross. Hits, off Posedel, 8 in 4⅔ innings; off Butcher, 8 in 5 innings; off Klinger, 3 in 1 inning; off Heintzelman, 3 in 0 innings (none out in seventh); off Bauers, 1 in 1 inning; off Lanning, 3 in 1 inning; off Piechota, 2 in 4⅓ innings. Left on base, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 9. Stolen base, Loane. Sacrifice hit, Loane. Base on balls, by Butcher 2, by Posedel, by Piechota 2, by Heintzelman, by Bauers 2. Struck out, by Butcher 2, by Piechota, Double plays, Vaughan, Gustine and Fletcher; Hassett, unassisted. Wild pitches, Klinger, Heintzelman. Winning pitcher, Piechota. Losing pitcher, Butcher. Time 2h. 10m. Umpires, Jorda, Sears and Dunn. Attendance, 2,817 paid; 1,222 ladies.

Bay State Golf League

	For	Agst.
George Wright	34	14
Marlboro	31	14
Woburn	31½	16½
Riverside	28½	19½
Maynard	24	24
Sandy Burr	21½	26½
Westboro	17	31
Brookline	17	31
Ponkapoag	16½	21½
Wildwood	16	32

Results May 19
Brookline 10, Westboro 2.
George Wright 9½, Ponkapoag 2½.
Riverside 8½, Woburn 3½.
Marlboro 8½, Maynard 3½.
Sandy Burr 8½, Wildwood 3½.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 18
Springfield 7, Worcester Tech. 0.
Princeton 9, Dartmouth 0.
Assumption 3, Lowell Textile 3 (tie).
Yale 7, Columbia 2.
Williams 7, Wesleyan 2.
Army 6, Cornell 3.
Chicago 9, Wisconsin 0.
Cincinnati 7, Detroit 0.
Gettysburg 6, Dickinson 3.
Lehigh 8, Lafayette 1.
Muhlenberg 6, Rutgers 3.
Ohio State 7, Purdue 2.
Penn 5, Navy 4.

Phillies Providing Action in National League Having Won Four in Last Five Games

Bob Bragan and Art Mahan Bolster Quaker City Infield

By the Associated Press

Stranger, you had better smile when you say they are the "lowly Phillies" these days.

The once-collapsible Quaker City set in the National League refuses to roll over and sleep any more. Doc Prothro has yanked a couple of ailing weaknesses from his infield, put in nifty replacements, and, what with a fair set of young pitchers, his boys are really battling the opposition.

Now, this isn't to say the Phils are going to win the pennant. That's probably asking a little too much in one order. Besides, the Cincinnati Reds, who boosted their league lead to a game and a half with an 8-4 win over the Boston Bees yesterday, may have something to say about that.

Defeat Pirates

But the Phils have taken four of the five starts on their current home stand, topping it off with a 6-5 decision the "hard way" over the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday. Right now they are away up there in fifth place.

The folk in the City of Brotherly Love tell you this comeback of their club dates back to April 30, when Doc popped up with Bob Bragan (fresh from Pensacola) at shortstop, and Art Mahan (out of Louisville) for first base. Up to that point, the Phillies had dropped five of six outings. But with the revamped infield and some pretty fair flinging by Kirby Higbe, Ike Pearson, and Hugh Mulcahy, they turned right around and, for the merry month of May, have chalked up seven wins in 13 starts.

Warren's Single

They pulled one out of the hat yesterday when Bennie Warren, a bench-warming catching hopeful, singled with the bases loaded in the ninth to whip the bungling Bucs. Earlier in the game, Chuck Klein hit his third homer in eight days.

In fact, most of the National League winners were pulling them out of the hat yesterday. The Chicago Cubs spotted the Brooklyn Dodgers five runs in a third-inning rally, and then came on to win out, 7-6, in the tenth on Rip Russell's homer with a mate aboard, thereby climbing back into third place in the league standings. This game went from the sublime to the ridiculous and wound up with the Cubs using 19 players and Manager Gabby Hartnett playing first base.

Cardinals Score

The St. Louis Cardinals, after blowing a three-run lead, tied it up on Joe Orengo's eighth-inning homer against the New York Giants, and finished on top, 6-5, in the tenth when the same Mr. Orengo came through with a single to shove the deciding run home. Johnny Mize hit his twelfth homer of the season.

Only in Boston was it anything but close. Bucky Walters went to work up there in the Hub, treated himself to a five-hitter for the Reds and knocked off the Bees for his sixth straight win.

With all due respect to Bucky's elbowing, the best tossing of the afternoon was provided by Cleveland's Bobby Feller at the expense of the New York Yankees. Master Bobby chalked up his fifth victory of the year, pitching a four-hitter for a 5-1 win over the woeful world champions.

The Chicago White Sox did their best to produce their first home victory of the season, but despite a five-run rally in the ninth they wound up on the short end of a 12-10 count with Washington in a game marked by half a dozen homers. Elden Auker was handed an eight-run edge in the first five innings, so it was no trick at all for him to pitch the St. Louis Brownies to a 10-4 victory over the Athletics.

United States Colleges Drop Out of League

TORONTO (AP)—Warren Stevens, President of the International Intercollegiate Hockey League, announces he has received formal notification that the four United States members—Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Dartmouth—would be unable to carry out the schedule arranged for next season.

Necessity of effecting economies in their athletic budgets was given as the reason for the action. Withdrawal of the four colleges leaves the Canadian universities—Toronto, Queen's, Montreal and McGill—to play in the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey League. Toronto won the International League title last season.

* * *

Asa Bushnell, secretary-treasurer of the circuit, pointed out that the action of the United States schools does not mean they are withdrawing from the league permanently.

"If the situation improves, the schools may return to action in the league for the 1941-42 season," said Bushnell.

Yale 15, Harvard 4

A powerful Yale polo quartet outrode Harvard, 15 to 4 at Forbes Field, Norwood, Saturday in the opening game of the local outdoor season. Bill Chisholm and Capt. Alan Corey paced the Eli team with six goals apiece.

Pittsfield defeated Dedham, 5 to 3, at the Dedham Country and Polo Club to take the lead in the annual race for the Forbes cup.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Ben Hogan, shooting final round of 69, wins Goodall round robin golf tournament with "plus 23" match play score and medal score of 491 for seven rounds.

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS—Twelve drivers qualify for 500 mile Memorial Day automobile race as Rex Mays averages 127.845 miles per hour to win pole position.

* * *

BOSTON—Joe Burk wins fourth successive Farragut Cup single sculling event at American Henley Regatta, beating Joe Angyal by five lengths; Harvard 150-pound varsity keeps Joe Wright Challenge Cup with triumph over M. I. T.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — Harvard varsity crew wins Adams Cup race from Pennsylvania and Navy for third straight year to remain undefeated.

* * *

DERBY, Conn.—Unbeaten Cornell crew beats out Yale by foot in Carnegie Cup race to give Elis their first "sprint" defeat since 1936.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Rutgers makes clean sweep of three races in Dad Vail Memorial Regatta as varsity beats out Marietta in exciting finish.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — Five meet records fall as Yale trackmen score 55½ points to win Heptagonal Games of "Ivy League."

* * *

LINCOLN, Neb. — Herb Grote tosses javelin 216ft. 4in. and Edsel Wibbels throws discus 160ft. 5¼in. for record performances to lead Nebraska to victory with 58 1-10 points in Big Six track meet.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Billy Brown, with three first places, paces Louisiana State to Southeastern Conference track title with 69 points.

* * *

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — North Carolina beats out Maryland 65-57 to take Southern Conference track championship for third year despite record two-mile performance by Maryland's Tommy Fields.

* * *

DES MOINES, Iowa—Oklahoma Aggies, performing in rain, pile up 74 3-5 in Missouri Valley Conference track meet.

International League

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	16	8	.667
Jersey City	17	9	.654
Baltimore	18	11	.621
Newark	12	13	.480
Buffalo	10	13	.435
Montreal	10	14	.417
Syracuse	8	13	.381
Toronto	8	18	.308

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	29	21	.580
Oakland	29	22	.569
Seattle	24	21	.533
Hollywood	26	25	.510
San Francisco	24	25	.490
Sacramento	23	28	.451
Los Angeles	21	27	.438
Portland	19	26	.422

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 18

M. I. T. 75, Brown 60.
Boston College 67½, Holy Cross 67½ (tie).
Army 74, Minnesota 52.
Chicago 63, Northwestern 54.
Franklin and Marshall 79, Villanova 47.
Georgetown 68, West Virginia 50.
Indiana 79 2-3, Ohio State 51 1-3.
Lafayette 79½, Lehigh 46½.
Manhattan 78½, Temple 47½.
Marquette 87, Purdue 44.
N. Y. U. 73, Rutgers 62.
Notre Dame 71, Illinois 64.
Pittsburgh 67, Michigan 64.
R. P. I. 75, Hamilton 51.
Wisconsin 88½, Iowa 43½.

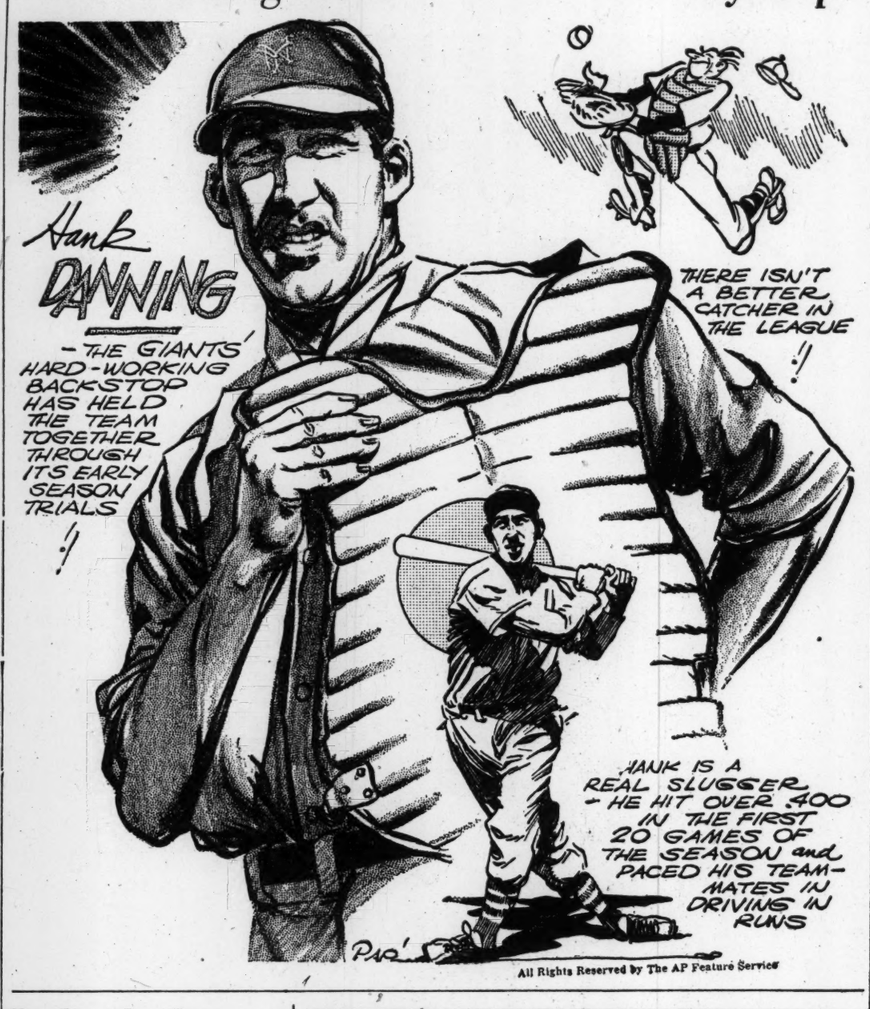
College Polo

By the Associated Press

Results May 18

Army 11, Princeton 7.
Yale 15, Harvard 4.

'Hard-Hitting Hank' —*By Pap*


Hank DANNING
- THE GIANTS' HARD-WORKING BACKSTOP HAS HELD THE TEAM TOGETHER THROUGH ITS EARLY SEASON TRIALS
THERE ISN'T A BETTER CATCHER IN THE LEAGUE
HANK IS A REAL SLUGGER - HE HIT OVER .400 IN THE FIRST 20 GAMES OF THE SEASON and PACED HIS TEAMMATES IN DRIVING IN RUNS
PAP

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Reshevsky Is Chess Winner As Play Ends

By F. R. Chevalier
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Samuel Reshevsky, present titleholder, slipped into the lead in the United States Chess championship, just concluded in New York, by defeating A. Kupchik in the 16th round. Rueben Fine, previously tied for the lead, was only able to draw with David Polland, and thus in the final round needed to defeat Reshevsky to win the title, which Reshevsky had won in the two previous tournaments.

A Two Knights Defense adopted by Reshevsky led to exciting play in which Fine gained the upper-hand, and was thought to have a winning advantage. But towards the close of the first session of play yesterday, Fine blundered, and thereby lost his chance for victory. He had two pawns and a knight against his adversary's rook, but this was not enough to force the game. After 63 moves, and seven hours of play, Fine finally conceded a draw, and Reshevsky, for the third time, won this championship event.

Third place was the undisputed possession of I. Kashdan, who, out of the running for higher honors, made sure of third by drawing with A. Pinkus and F. Reinfeld in the last two rounds.

Albert Simonson shared fourth and fifth with A. S. Pinkus. Both of these players are enterprising by nature and drew their games only when all winning chances were eliminated. Simonson defeated Hanauer in the last round.

Another important game in the final round determined last position. G. Littman, of Miami, and P. Woliston, of Los Angeles, newcomers to New York competition, were opponents, and for a time it seemed that Littman would triumph, but Woliston's steady defense finally won out.

One of the features of Saturday's round was an exhibition game between Dr. Emmanuel Lasker and Frank J. Marshall, who have been world figures in international competition for over 40 years. Marshall, with the white pieces, played an orthodox Queen's Gambit Declined, and developed a commanding position of his Queen's Bishop's File. Lasker decided to sacrifice the exchange for two pawns, but the resulting exchanges left him with no prospects, due to Marshall's passed Queen's Rook's Pawn, so that he resigned on his 34th move. It is planned to continue this match with games to be played at various New York chess clubs.

The closing session also marked the presentation of prizes to the women contenders. Mrs. Rivero, the new champion, received a beautiful silver tray, suitably inscribed, the gift of George Emlen Roosevelt, president of the Marshall Chess Club, and custody for one year of the Hazel Allen trophy, symbolic of the Marshall Chess Club championship. Miss Karff, second, received a copy of "Chess Men," and an antique ivory chess set. The other players received mementos.

U. S. Chess
Final Standing

	W.	L.
Reshevsky	13	3
Fine	12½	3½
Kashdan	10½	5½
Pinkus	10	6
Simonson	10	6
Kupchik	9½	6½
Denker*	8½	6½
Bernstein*	7½	7½
Polland	7½	8½
Reinfeld	7½	8½
Shainswit	7½	8½
Adams	7	9
Seidman	7	9
Green	6	10
Hanauer	6	10
Woliston	3	13
Littman	2	14

*(One game adjourned.)

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Yankees Look at Yale Star

Big league scouts are hot on the trail of Ted Harrison, the all-around star of Yale's varsity nine. Paul Krichell, chief ivory hunter of the Yankees, was spotted in the bleachers at New Haven the other day and probably several other clubs have taken a look since the opening of the Eastern Intercollegiate League season. The boy is an outstanding prospect, considering his lack of professional experience, and his possibilities are not limited to any one department.

Harrison is the leading pitcher on the Eli squad and already has victories over Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Williams, Trinity and William and Mary. He was undefeated until nosed out 2 to 1 by Cornell in 10 innings at Ithaca, last Saturday. When he is not on the mound, Coach Joe Wood uses him in the outfield where he has fielded brilliantly and hit in the vicinity of .600. When Eastern League averages were last released, Harrison was at the head of the list. No wonder he is attracting attention.

Exceptional Control

Being a left-hander and an exceptional one, his pitching is probably more luring to the ivory hunters than his outfielding. Unlike the run-of-the-mill collegiate hurlers, Ted has remarkable control. Throwing at a target, he could make plenty of big league moundsmen blush and hide their faces. He is rarely behind the hitter. His fast ball and curve are not unhittable, but they are better than fair and will improve with the proper coaching.

From his position on the mound, Harrison impresses you as a boy who loves the diamond and all that goes with it. His mannerisms are colorful, though deliberate. He learned early that the secret of success in baseball is to keep hustling and he gives his coach 100 per cent until the last man has been retired. He plays the same kind of game on the gridiron and last fall played a backfield role with the Yale varsity. Incidentally, if Ted has talked to any big league scouts, no doubt he has been warned to forget football. The Red Sox, for instance, will not do business with any collegian who insists on donning cleats in the fall of the year.

Attended Andover

Harrison comes from Lawrence, Mass., and prepared for college at Andover, where he starred in both football and baseball. This is Ted's sophomore year at the New Haven institution. Pitching for the freshman in 1939 he was beaten only once, curiously enough by Andover, 1-0. He won four others. Taking an occasional fling in the outfield, he finished with a .388 batting average. Ted stands two inches under six feet and weighs about 185 pounds.

* * *

A young fellow by the name of Ken Sears is creating a stir in the International League, with the Yankee farm at Newark. He is getting a little more attention than the average Double-A minor leaguer because his father, Ziggy Sears, is an umpire on the National League payroll. It is always interesting to see a father and son at the peak of any profession and it begins to look as if young Sears will soon be wearing a Yankee uniform.

Ken became interested in pro ball while at the University of Alabama, but refused to let his dad help him get started in the game. The boy was particularly anxious to stay clear of the National League so that he would never come in contact with his dad professionally. It could be very embarrassing with Ken Sears at the plate and Ziggy Sears behind it. So when Ken decided to leave Alabama after two years, he joined the Yankee organization. That was in 1938.

Debut at Amsterdam

That first season the youngster was assigned to the New York farm at Amsterdam, where he arrived in time to appear in the final 48 games and hit .345. Perhaps it should be mentioned at this point that he is a catcher. He so impressed the Yankees in the fall of '38 that they took him to their St. Petersburg (Fla.) training camp the following spring. He is the only class C player Joe McCarthy has ever taken South with the parent outfit.

Last season Sears worked with the class B Norfolk club, batting .345, hitting 38 homers and driving in 120 runs in 118 games. This spring he has graduated to Newark, which is class Double-A, and after the first month was hitting well over .400. Johnny Neun alternates him with the veteran Tommy Padden.

As Bill Dickey cannot catch over 100 games a year for the Yankees forever, there may soon be an opening for the 6ft. 1in., 195 pound Ken Sears at the stadium. Ziggy Sears may yet be calling balls and strikes on his boy—in a World Series.

Soccer Results

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Soccer games played in the United Kingdom Saturday resulted as follows:

English War Cup

Third Round

Fulham 2, Notts F 0.
Everton 1, Stoke 0.
Huddersfield 3, West Ham 3 (tie).
Coventry 0, West Bromwich 1.
Barnsley 0, Blackpool 1.
Arsenal 1, Birmingham 2.
Blackburn 3, Sunderland 2.
Newcastle 1, Bristol R. 0.

South C

Brentford 2, Charlton 1.
Southampton 3, Tottenham 3.

South D

Aldershot 1, Southend 0.
Crystal P 6, Bournemouth 0.
Queens Park 4, Clapton 0.
Reading 3, Brighton 1.
Watford 0, Norwich 0.

Midland

Luton 5, Leicester 1.
Wolverhampton 1, Walsall 5.

East Midland

Doncaster 2, Rotherham 1.
Notts C. 1, Sheffield W. 4.
Sheffield U. 3, Grimsby 0.

West

Chester 4, Liverpool 0.
Manchester C. 7, Port Vale 0.
New Brighton 6, Manchester U. 0.

Northeast

Bradford C. 1, Middlesboro 4.
Darlington 2, Bradford 2.
Halifax 0, Hull 1.
York 2, Hartlepool 1.

Northwest

Barrow 5, Oldham 1.
Bolton 4, Accrington 1.
Preston 5, Southport 0.
Rochdale 2, Bury 3.

Southwest

Bristol C. 2, Torquay 2.
Newport 5, Swindon 2.
Cardiff 2, Swansea 2.

Scottish West

Airdrie 3, Morton 2.
Motherwell 2, Albion 1.
Patrick 3, St. Mirren 1.
Queen of South 2, Clyde 2.
Queens Park 0, Kilmarnock 1.
Rangers 2, Hamilton 2.

Scottish East

Hibernians 2, Aberdeen 0.
Dundee 4, Falkirk 2.
Dunfermline 2, Dundee United 0.

Glasgow Charity Cup Final

Celtic 3, Third Lanark 2.

Exhibition

Millwall 2, Chelsea 3.
Sussex F. A. 1, Football Assn. 8.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result May 18

Waterbury United S. C. 2, Yale 1.

Hogan Gains Rating With New Prowess

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The caliber of golf played by Ben Hogan in winning the Goodall round robin tournament the past week end at Fresh Meadow is certain to place the dark Texan among the prime favorites both in the Metropolitan Open this week and in the National Open championship at Cleveland June 6 to 8.

The slight, young professional practically made a runaway of the Goodall, in which he played seven match rounds against 14 of the world's leading money players. He took the lead with a great 68 on his second round and never was headed, or even seriously threatened until right at the last. The pressure was on him squarely, but he fought them all off and finished breezing along.

Long Time Rising

Hogan's star has been a long time rising. Though famed as an exceptionally long driver for five or six years, he didn't win his first important tournament until the past winter, when he suddenly knocked over three successive money events down South. He says that three years ago he was considering seriously giving up the game and selling brushes, or something.

Despite his clippings, Ben will have to qualify for the Open at Cleveland if he expects to play. He was terrible in last year's championship at Philadelphia, finishing right around the bottom.

Matched Snead

Hogan shot a very fine 69 in his final round of the Goodall, to choke off the last threat against his victory. Sam Snead came up and glared at him in the afternoon, but that was as far as Sam got. Hogan blazed around in 69 to match Sam stroke-for-stroke, and that settled the issue.

Hogan completed the seven rounds with a total medal score of 491, only one stroke over par-70s, and with a final match score of plus-23. He had, in other words, won 23 more holes than his 14 opponents in the course of seven matches. He won 10 matches while losing 4.

Snead, with his great finish, took second place with a "plus" of 19 points. He took 498 strokes for the seven rounds. Gene Sarazen was third with plus 7, Dick Metz fourth with plus 5 and Paul Runyan fifth with plus 4. Byron Nelson, the Open champion, was plus 2.

Harvard Eight Faces Cornell This Saturday

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP) — There's a "natural" next Saturday to wind up the sprint racing season for eastern college crews. The Spring Day Regatta at Cornell should decide the eastern champion over the shorter routes just as definitely as the small-college title was settled in the Dad Vail Regatta last Saturday.

The final race before the crews settle down for preparations for the four-mile grinds at New London and Poughkeepsie pits Harvard against Cornell with Syracuse in as an added starter.

Harvard and Cornell are the East's only unbeaten crews this season. The Crimson hasn't lost since the 1939 Spring Day race, when it succumbed to the Big Red eight. It kept its 1940 slate very clean last Saturday by winning the Adams Cup for the third-straight year, beating Pennsylvania by a length and Navy by one and a half over the Henley course on the Schuylkill. There was as little doubt about Harvard's superiority in that race as there had been in any of its previous starts this spring.

Cornell won the Carnegie Cup at Derby, Conn., by just about a hair's breadth, but in doing it the Ithacan gave Yale its first sprint defeat since 1936. Princeton was a good third. Breaking the two-mile record for the Housatonic course with a time of 9:33.4 and with the aid of a strong current, Cornell was officially given a two-tenths of a second margin over the Elis. From the river bank, however, it looked like a tie.

Syracuse didn't race last Saturday and had not won previously, but the Orange has been improving steadily after a late start and may be good enough by Saturday to give the others a tussle.

The Class "B" title, which goes with victory in the Dad Vail Regatta, went to Rutgers by a margin not much bigger than Cornell's. After trailing Marietta, the lone mid-western entry in the field of nine, over most of the Henley route, Rutgers rallied in the last quarter mile to win by a quarter length.

The entire finish was so close that the judges had some trouble calling the order and the Boston University oarsmen complained bitterly about being placed eighth. They figured they were no worse than fourth.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	18	6	.750
Cleveland	16	9	.640
Detroit	13	11	.542
Washington	12	14	.462
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
St. Louis	10	13	.435
New York	9	15	.375
Chicago	9	16	.360

Results May 18

Detroit 8, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
New York 3, Chicago 0.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

Results May 19

Washington 12, Chicago 10.
Cleveland 5, New York 1.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 4.
Boston at Detroit, postponed.

Southerners Coming to Front In New Performers on Tracks

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The rise of southern athletes to national prominence in track and field sports is reflected in a roundup of the best performances in a handful of sectional championship meets that took place Saturday.

The South has forged to the top in the No. 1 college sport—football—in the past few years and has produced a good many individual track stars but until just recently it had lagged behind in the general run of performances. Even last winter southern indoor track feats measured up to those in the East and Midwest only in a few events.

Rates High

But when the winning feats in Saturday's Southern and Southeastern Conference meets are compared with those in the "Ivy League" Heptagonal meet, the Big Six and Missouri Valley Conference championships, the South rates right near the top. Such lesser meets as the Midwest Conference and New England Intercollegiates, which used to stand comparison with the South, were left far behind.

To get down to figures, of the 15 events, the southern performances were best in four and second in 10 in addition to a couple of ties. They were one-two in the quarter mile and shut out only in the pole vault and shotput. And, incidentally, it took meet-record performances to place on top in nine of the events. Translating this into point scores on the usual 5-3-1 basis, solely for purposes of comparing strength of the winners, the final count would be 41½ for the Heptagonal games victors, 35½ for the Southeastern Conference, 28 for the Big Six, 27 for the Southern Conference and one for the rain-swept Missouri Valley meet.

The comparison, of course, isn't exact enough for predicting the outcome of the more important meet to come, such as the classic Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet or the National Collegiate A. A. championships, but it does show the southerners entered in those meets must be watched. Weather and track conditions couldn't be considered and the kingpins of the Big Ten and Pacific Coast, who usually take a big share of the honors, weren't in general action.

The shorter races left some room for argument, too. For example Billy Brown of Louisiana State won his 100-yard dash heat in 9.5 seconds for the top performance but only equalled the second-best of 9.9 in the final. Oklahoma's George Koettel did a 21.3 heat in the 220 but only 22.6 in the final while Jim Murphy of Maryland won in 21.6. In the same way Vassa Cate of Georgia had a 23.1 heat and 24.6 final in the low hurdles while Harry March of North Carolina and Walt Zittel of Cornell did 23.6. The fastest times were used in the comparisons.

Here are the best and second-best performances in the other events (* indicates meet record):

440 Yards—47.8, Church, L. S. U.; 48.8; A. Miller, Maryland.
880 Yards—1:52.1*, Lightbody, Harvard; 1:54, Kehoe, Maryland.
Mile—4:17.7, Chronister, Maryland; 4:21.4, Morse, Yale.
Two-Mile—9:34.8, Harris, Kansas; 9:38.6*, Fields, Maryland.
120-Yard High Hurdles—14.5*, Shields, Yale; 14.7, Morgan, Auburn.
Mile Relay—3:17.2*, Princeton; 3:20.8, Maryland.
High Jump—6ft. 3½in.*—Murdock, Cornell, and Blount, Dartmouth; 6-3, Devalt, L. S. U.
Broad Jump—24ft. 4⅞in.—Perina, Princeton; 23-11, Brown, L. S. U.
Pole Vault—13ft. 9in.—Lussen, Yale; 13-5½, Higgins, Missouri, and Hunt, Nebraska.
Shotput—51ft. 7⅞in., Beetem, Pennsylvania; 51ft. 1⅞in., Hackney, Kansas State.
Discus—160ft. 5¼in.* Wibbels, Nebraska; 150ft. 2¼in., White, Tulane.
Javelin—216ft. 4in.* Grote, Nebraska; 212ft. 10½in.,* Salisbury, Georgia.

Michigan Hopes Bog Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20—Apparently jealous of a 36-year record in the Western Conference track championships, misfortune has stepped in to deliver a solid blow to Michigan hopes for a fourth straight team title in the fortieth annual meet at Northwestern University Friday and Saturday.

Only in the first years of the meet, from 1901 through 1904, has any team prevailed four straight times. It was a Michigan team that established that mark and the Wolverines of 1940 were set to equal it this week, despite the bid of a mighty Indiana team.

Then an illness which beset Michigan's Capt. Ralph Schwarzkopf, shortly after the opening of the outdoor season, last week brought announcement that he was a "most doubtful entry" in the championships and left the Wolverines on better than even terms with Indiana.

Defending champion in the two-mile run and indoor record holder, Schwarzkopf was a certain winner in his event and with Wolverine team hopes pressed might have stepped into the mile run for added points there.

With Schwarzkopf out, Michigan will have favorites for titles with Warren Breidenbach in the quarter mile, Don Canham in the high jump and its mile relay team. Indiana will have Roy Cochran favored in the low hurdles and prepared to upset Breindenbach in the quarter, Campbell Kane in the mile and half mile, and Archie Harris favored in the discus and shotput.

Minor League Results

Results May 19

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 7-5, Syracuse 2-3.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 4, (Second game, rain).
Newark 1, Jersey City 0.
Toronto-Rochester, rain.

American Association

Milwaukee 4-3, St. Paul 1-4.
Indianapolis 4-2, Toledo 3-13.
Columbus 6-0, Louisville 4-2.
Kansas City 10-5, Minneapolis 8-2.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 4-5, Los Angeles 0-0.
Portland 5-2, Seattle 3-3.
San Diego 11-0, Sacramento 3-3.
Hollywood 11-3, San Francisco 9-2.

Texas League

Shreveport 15-1, Fort Worth 4-3.
Houston 1-2, Tulsa 0-0.
Oklahoma City 11-2, Beaumont 7-9.
Dallas 6-0, San Antonio 1-2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6-5, New Orlean 5-4.
Little Rock 8-2, Knoxville 7-3.
Birmingham 11-8, Chattanooga 4-13.
Memphis 10-3, Nashville 3-2.

Eastern League

Albany 7-4, Williamsport 3-1.
Wilkes-Barre 2-11, Springfield 1-0.
Elmira 15-3, Binghampton 12-3, (Second 10 inning tie, Sunday law).
Scranton 3-5, Hartford 1-1.

Mexicans Win

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The Atlante soccer team, champion of Mexico, opened its coast-to-coast tour of the United States yesterday by defeating the New York Americans 1 to 0, before a crowd of 5,677 at Triborough Stadium. The Mexicans, operating behind a speedy, fast-breaking attack, controlled the play for most of the game, but it was not until they had been checked for 89 minutes by Stan Chesney, American goalie, that they scored on a half-hearted effort by Eduardo Romero that trickled through Chesney's hands.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	18	6	.750
Brooklyn	16	7	.696
Chicago	15	12	.556
New York	13	11	.542
Philadelphia	10	12	.455
St. Louis	10	16	.385
Boston	7	15	.318
Pittsburgh	6	16	.273

Results May 18

Boston 15, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 3.
New York 6, Chicago 4.

Results May 19

Chicago 7, Brooklyn 6 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 8, Boston 4.
St. Louis 6, New York 5 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 (AP)—Standings of the Eastern Baseball League, including games of Sunday, May 19:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	15	9	.625
Scranton	13	8	.619
Albany	14	9	.609
Elmira	8	8	.500
Binghamton	10	11	.499
Wilkes-Barre	10	12	.455
Springfield	9	13	.409
Williamsport	7	16	.304

American Association

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	20	7	.741
Minneapolis	14	10	.583
Milwaukee	13	11	.542
Indianapolis	13	12	.520
Louisville	12	14	.462
St. Paul	10	18	.385
Columbus	9	15	.375
Toledo	9	15	.375

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 18

Williams 9, Wesleyan 3.
Harvard 2, Pennsylvania 0 (first game).
Pennsylvania 9, Harvard 6 (second game).
Minnesota 5, Chicago 1.
Michigan 7, Purdue 1.
Amherst 11, Trinity 3.
Lowell Textile 9, Assumption 5.
Norwich 9, Middlebury 8.
New Hampshire 5, Mass. State 2.
Boston College 12, Providence College 8.
Dartmouth 6, Columbia 3.
Fordham 15, Army 7.
R. I. State 5, Brown 3 (10 innings).
Holy Cross 9, Princeton 0.
Cornell 2, Yale 1 (first game).
Cornell 2, Yale 0 (second game).
Brooklyn College 8, Newark 1.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Temple 4.
Delaware 16, P. M. C. 0.
Dickinson 2, Gettysburg 1.
Lehigh 3, Lafayette 2.
Manhattan 5, N. Y. A. C. 2.
Muhlenberg 15, Bucknell 5.
Navy 13, Pittsburgh 8.
N. Y. U. 7, Rutgers 6.
Northwestern 7, Wisconsin 1.
Notre Dame 7, Ohio State 4.
Villanova 14, Loyola (Baltimore) 2.
Colgate-Syracuse, wet grounds.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co. Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.

57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

"Hobbs Homey Helpings" Rice Varick COFFEE ROOM Opposite Merrimack Common Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents "Another elegant musical show!" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Special Holiday Mat. Decoration Day

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON"—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-4636
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"★★★★"—BURNS MANTLE, Daily News
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"LILLIAN RUSSELL" Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Henry FONDA
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	1,663,270
1940 volume to date	97,773,978
1939 volume to date	91,077,095

Market Tries To Rise; Some Stocks Higher

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Stocks attracted selective rallying power in today's market, with favorites getting up 1 to 3 points at the best.

Dealings were the slowest for a week or so, however, and, near the last hour, quotations were well under the tops. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

Early support was attributed partly to the feeling the list had been "oversold"—many pivotal issues had fallen to lowest levels in more than 2 years—and partly to lessened apprehension over the battle ranging in northern France. A more optimistic view was taken of the huge domestic rearmament program as a prop for industry, and reports the majority of weak margin accounts had been wiped out in the recent collapse were helpful. Business news, generally, was favorable.

Bonds Edge Forward

The bond market felt its way forward today with a wary eye on foreign news.

Near the end of the sessions, gains ranged to around 2 points. A handful of losses kept the advance from uniformity.

Even the foreign list tended upward although severe spills were registered for several French issues. Higher were loans of Italy, Japan, Canada, and many South American countries.

U. S. Governments added an outside of around ½ point.

Corporates higher included International Telephone 5s and 4½s, Porto Rican American Tobacco stamped 6s of '42, International Paper 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Trimmed a bit were Illinois Central 4¾s, and Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65.

Big Gains in Wheat Reverse Sharp Drop

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Last week's sensational wheat price slump was reversed today by net gains ranging up to almost eight cents a bushel as the Government and exchange officials took action to check the market's descent.

Exchange officials, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, established Saturday's closing prices at the minimums below which no trading could be done. In addition, the Government announced the new 1940 crop loan rate would average 64 cents a bushel, about a cent higher than last year.

Shooting up at the start of trading, wheat reached net gains of 7¼-7¾ cents above the "minimums" before backing down about two cents from the highs. Mills were good buyers, reflecting large orders placed by bakers.

Steel Output Rate This Week 73 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The country's steel operations are estimated for this week at 73 per cent of capacity, the highest since the week of Jan. 29, this year, and an increase of 3 points over the previous week, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

The current level compares with 60 per cent a month ago and 48.5 per cent a year ago.

In the last several weeks, activity in the industry has broadened at a pace comparable with the upturn of last autumn, although present operations are still far below the 94.4 per cent mark recorded last November.

Heavily increased demand for export steel is credited as a major factor in the output upturn.

'Free' Sterling Up 3 Cents to $3.25

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—"Free" sterling rose 3 cents to $3.25 and the Canadian dollar ½ cent to 79½ cents in the foreign exchange market today.

Strength in the Empire currencies seemed an outgrowth of the belief Allied forces are showing more resistance to the Nazi drive. Dealings remained small, however, while operators waited for clearer news from abroad.

The Swiss franc, leveling off after last week's violent fluctuations, dipped .01 of a cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Security prices were trimmed sharply today following a bearish interpretation of weekend war news. While closing prices were in many cases a little above the day's worst, business remained mainly a matter of individual negotiation. British Government bonds at one time hit the minimum levels established some weeks ago. Domestic rails were particularly weak. Industrials and commodity stocks were uniformly depressed. In the foreign bond market India issues declined, along with municipal and colonial loans.

Paris—The Bourse overcame opening weakness today and closed with a firmer trend. Effect of "grave" war news was offset by appointment of Weygand as chief of all military operations, which promised new energy directed against the German drive. Mediterranean stocks advanced but domestic equities continued irregular. Ordinary rentes improved although the 1937 dollar guaranteed issues dropped 425 centimes.

Liverpool cotton market was closed until Thursday.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	58	Abbott (1.60a)	5	57½	56	56	−4
52½	40	Acme Steel (3)	1	41	41	41	− ¼
9	5½	Adams Express	8	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅜
27½	19	Adam-Millis (1)	1	19	19	19	
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	3	14¾	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
58⅛	39⅝	Air Reduc (1a)	17	40½	39¼	39¼	− ⅜
		Air-Way El Ap	4	½	⅜	½	
7	4½	Alaska Jun (.60)	31	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	13	⅝	⅜	⅜	M'y18
12½	5⅝	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	8½	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	23	20⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ½
12¾	7½	Allen Ind (¼e)	2	8	7½	8	M'y18
182	151½	Al Ch &Dye (6)	9	156	150½	150⅝	− ⅞
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	2	10	10	10	M'y17
16¾	11¼	Allied Mills	18	12½	12	12	
9⅜	5½	Allied Stores	41	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
73⅞	61½	Allied Strs pf(5)	4	61	61	61	− ½
41⅞	28	Allis-Ch M'(1½e)	21	29¾	28	28	− ⅞
16	12	Alpha Cem(½e)	2	12	12	12	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
18	11½	Amal Leath pf	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y18
58½	47½	Amerada Cp(2)	1	46½	45	45	−2½
21	14⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	21	57½	54	54¾	−1¼
12¾	7½	Am Bank Note	5	7¾	7½	7½	
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	13	7¼	6½	6⅞	− ⅛
45¾	32¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	6	35	33	34	+1¾
116½	93	Am Can (4)	26	95¼	92	92	−1
176½	167	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	167	167	
33¼	23	Am Car & Fdy	23	26¾	25	25	+ ⅞
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	2	42	41½	41¾	+1¼
23½	16	Am Ch&C(.80e)	12	17½	16¾	16⅞	
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	110	110	110	M'y13
140½	119¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	121	121	121	
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	9	6	5½	6	M'y18
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	15	5	4⅝	4⅞	− ⅛
15¼	10	Am Crystal Sug	12	10	10	10	
3¼	1¾	Am Encaus Til	11	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	12	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	6	13	12¾	12¾	+ ½
28¼	14¼	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	2	16¼	15	15	+ ¾
7¼	2¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
50½	27	Am Haw SS (1)	13	31¼	27½	27½	−1
6⅝	3½	Am Hide & Lea	30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
58	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	M'y18
66¼	51	Am Home (2.40)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	2	Am Ice	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
35	24	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	23½	23½	23½	− ½
6⅝	3½	Am Internat'l	5	4	3¾	4	+ ½
45	39¼	Am In Ill (1.35e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'y17
57	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'y18
22¾	12	Am Locomotive	41	14½	13	13½	+ ¾
63	42	Am Loco pf (1k)	6	46½	43½	44¼	− ¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	12	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
25	15	Am Metal (1e)	2	15	15	15	M'y18
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	15	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
63¼	39⅝	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	3	43	41¾	41¾	+1¾
54	33½	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	6	36	35	35	+1½
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	76	6	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	28	12	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
70	57½	Am R M pf (3k)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+1¾
12⅜	9⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	Am Seat (½g)	4	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
54	36¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	12	38	36¾	38	+1¾
147	128	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128	128	128	M'y18
95	58	Am Snuff (3a)	2	58	58	58	
333⅛	203¼	Am Steel F(½e)	28	25⅜	23⅜	24	+1
14⅜	11	Am Stores (¾e)	2	11	10¾	10¾	− ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	3	12	11	11¼	M'y18
23⅜	15	Am Sugar Ref	3	16	15½	15½	+ ½
93	80	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	81½	81½	81½	+1½
1⅝	12¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅜
175½	149½	Am T & T (9)	18	154	153	153	+ ½
89½	75	Am Tobacco (5)	6	76	74⅞	74⅞	− ⅛
91¾	77	Am Tob B (5)	9	77	76	76	−1
151	144	Am Tob pf (6)	2	145	144	144	M'y18
5¾	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Am Water Wks	45	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
101½	83	Am W W pf (6)	1	93	93	93	M'y18
12	6⅝	Am Woolen	13	8	7½	7½	+ ½
52½	32¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	9	35¼	32½	32½	−1½
8⅛	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	19	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	21⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	115	23½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	26	Anacon W & C	3	26¼	25	26¼	+ ¼
22⅝	15⅛	Anchor H (.15e)	3	15½	15½	15⅛	M'y18
15⅜	10	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	10	9¾	10	
4¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	M'y18
35¼	27½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	*4	28	28	28	+ ⅞
110⅛	100	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y18
7⅝	4½	Armour Ill	47	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	42½	Armour Ill p pf	10	42½	40	40	Apr20
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	4	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	31	Arm Cork (½e)	4	31	30	30	−1
11	7	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y18
9½	3⅞	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	8	5¾	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	61	AsDG2pf(11⅛k)	2	64¼	64	64	M'y17
45	35	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	−2
25¼	13½	Atch T & S F	33	15¾	15	15	+ ⅝
57½	42	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	44	44	44	+2
23½	11⅛	Atl Coast Line	17	12¼	11	11	− ⅜
22⅜	10¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	11⅜	10¾	11½	+ ½
22½	11½	Atl G&W In pf	1	12	12	12	+ ½
27⅛	19⅜	Atl Refining (1)	*22	20⅞	20	20⅛	− ⅛
110	106	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	106	106	106	M'y16
9⅞	7⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
51	45½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	
80½	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	3	71	70	70	M'y17
8⅝	4⅜	Atlas Tack	3	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	8	1	⅞	⅞	− ¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	137	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	106	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	30	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	4¼	4	4	
14⅞	8¼	Bangor & Ar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y18
16⅜	9⅞	Barber As (½e)	8	10⅞	10½	10¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5	5	5	+ ¾
13⅜	8⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	33	8½	8	8⅛	− ⅜
36¾	25½	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	25½	25¼	25¼	− ⅜
35¾	25	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	−1
112⅛	103⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	M'y16
127	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122½	120	120	M'y14
9⅞	7¾	Beld-Hem (.40e)	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
67½	60¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	63	32¼	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
22½	18⅛	Ben Ind (.45e)	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y17
39	26½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27¼	26¾	27	+ ½
89¾	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	186	80	76	76⅜	− ¼
125½	114	Beth S 7% pf(7)	3	117⅜	115¾	117⅜	+ ⅜
34½	16½	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	17	7⅜	6¾	7	
23¼	15	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
28⅜	18¾	Boeing Airplane	120	22¾	20¾	21	+ ½
23⅜	21½	Bohn A&B (1½e)	6	23	22½	22½	+ ½
29¼	21	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	21	21	21	
24¼	18⅛	Borden Co (.60e)	11	19⅝	18⅜	19⅜	+ ⅞
25⅞	15¾	Borg-Warn (1½e)	27	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
57¼	27¼	Bower Roll B(3)	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
7	5¼	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅜	9⅛	Bridgeport B	24	10	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
23⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	37	17⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
39⅝	31	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34	33	33	M'y17
53¾	45⅜	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	−2⅜
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	37	19¼	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅞
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅜
25½	14½	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
37½	30	Brown Sh (1e)	1	30	30	30	M'y18
29⅛	16¼	Bruns-Bal (⅜e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅞
10⅛	6⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	21	8⅜	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅛	Budd Mfg	21	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	Budd Wheel	7	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
32¼	20	Bullard Co (½e)	6	27¾	26⅞	27	− ⅞
33	21	Bullova Wat(2a)	5	23¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	Burling Mill (1)	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
12½	6	Bur Ad M(.20e)	6	9	8½	8½	− ¼
3¼	2½	Bush Terminal	14	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
20¼	19	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19	19	M'y18
4⅛	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
13¾	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
15½	9½	Byron Jack (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
26⅞	17	Calif Pack (¾e)	9	17¾	16	16	−1
52⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Cal & Hecla(½e)	15	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
19½	12⅛	Camp Wy (.65e)	5	14¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
23½	14⅛	Can Dry	14	14⅞	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	34	3½	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
40½	32⅛	Cannon M (⅓e)	1	33¼	32¼	32¼	M'y17
6	3⅞	Capital Ad A	3	4	3⅞	4	M'y17
32¾	23	Carpenter (½e)	7	28	27	28	+1½
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
75	45½	Case (JI) Co	5	49½	49½	49½	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	49	47	47⅜	+ ⅞
35½	23⅜	Celanese (½a)	36	24⅜	24	24½	+ ½
12½	8¾	Celotex Corp	23	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅜	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	5	19¾	19½	19½	− ½
3¼	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	0	Cent Violetta S	1	0½	0½	0½	+ ½
0	3½	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y18
41½	27	Cerro de Pas(2e)	19	28½	27	27¾	+ ¾
38⅝	33⅝	Cert-teed Prod	6	4⅛	4	4	
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	2	18½	18½	18½	M'y18
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	22	21½	21½	M'y18
29½	14	Checker Cab	5	16⅜	16	16	M'y17
42⅜	32	Ches&Ohio(2½)	28	33⅜	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
97½	87⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	M'y18
47⅞	38⅛	Ches Corp	39	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	M'y16
3⅜	1⅛	Chi & N West	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	− ⅛
12⅛	7½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¼	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11½	9½	10¼	+1
35⅞	26	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
50	45½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y13
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y17
11½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y18
16⅛	10⅛	Chickasha Cot	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅜	3¼	Childs Co	2	3½	3⅜	3½	− ¼
91⅝	59½	Chrysler (2½e)	81	64¾	61¼	61¾	− ⅜
14¼	10¼	City I & F (.60e)	1	11½	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
40¼	26	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
43¼	29	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	32	32	32	+1¾
41½	27⅞	Climax M (1.20)	32	29¾	26½	27¾	− ¼
45½	28¾	Cluett P (½e)	20	31	29	29⅝	
131	109¾	Coca-Cola(1½e)	4	111	109	109	− ¾
63	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	58½	58½	58½	−1½
20	11⅜	Colgate P (½)	16	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	22	Collins&A(2¼e)	*41	23	21½	21½	− ¼
24	16	Col Fuel & Iron	5	18¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
26⅜	17	Col Br A (.90e)	4	18	18	18	+ ⅝
26¼	17	Col Br B (.90e)	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
7½	4¾	Col G & E (.20e)	87	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
93½	82½	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	80	80	80	−2¾
8½	4¼	Colum Pict	5	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
23½	15¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	15¼	15	15	−1½
98¾	77¾	Col Carb (2e)	1	79	79	79	M'y18
48	31½	Comi Credit (4)	7	33½	32	32	− ½
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	
56	38⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	38¼	38	38	− ⅛
113	106¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	M'y15
16⅝	8½	Coml Solvents	85	9⅞	8⅝	9	
1½	⅞	Com'th & South	43	1	⅞	⅞	
73¼	51	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	51⅝	50	50½	+ ½
33	27	Com Edis (1.80)	80	28¼	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Conde Nast	3	3½	3	3	M'y18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	16¼	15½	15¾	+ ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	12	10¾	10	10⅜	+1⅜
31½	23½	Consol Aircraft	21	27¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	16	10⅜	9¼	10	+1½
9⅞	5¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	32	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ¼
32⅞	25	Cons Edison (2)	60	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅞
110⅛	103½	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	103	103	103	− ½
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	
10½	6⅞	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	1	7	7	7	
4½	2½	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	6⅜	Consol Oil(.80)	107	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	12⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ½
104	97	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96½	96½	96½	− ⅞
19½	11⅜	Container (½e)	12	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	8	Cont Bak (A)	8	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	8	¾	¾	¾	
97½	80	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	M'y18
49¼	35⅛	Cont Can (1e)	10	36	35½	36	− ½
116½	110½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Cont Dia F (¾e)	10	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
40⅞	31	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	31¼	30¾	30¾	− ½
34⅜	27⅛	Cont Motors	181	37⅜	35⅜	35⅝	+ ¼
25	19⅞	Cont Oil (½e)	20	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅞
33	20⅞	Cont Stee' (½e)	7	22¾	21½	21½	+ ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	18	19⅛	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
70	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	53¼	53	53	+ ¼
65½	50	Corn Prods (3)	20	50¼	49	49	−1
179	168	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'y16
7½	4½	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	14	Crane Co	9	16	15½	15¾	+ ½
105	89⅜	Crane cv pf (5)	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	M'y18
32¾	25½	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
73¼	37⅜	Crosley Corp	5	4⅛	4	4	
38⅞	22¾	Crown Cork & S	11	25	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	40	40	40	M'y13
21⅛	13

Commerce and Finance

Higher Export Demand Helps Give Lift to Steel Operations

Business and Industry

Board Fixes Minimum On Grain Prices

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Trading in grain futures in the nation's principal exchanges was on a wartime basis today.

After a week of violent declines which carried prices of wheat and corn drastically lower, directors of the Chicago Board of Trade—the world's largest market—yesterday ordered that no trades be permitted below price levels fixed by the board. The minimums were set at the average price which prevailed at the close of Saturday's trading. Similar action was taken by exchanges at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Duluth.

National Market Emergency

The war in Europe was cited by the directors as creating a national market emergency and the action by the Chicago and other exchanges was taken at the suggestion of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

He had requested the move by all grain futures markets, stating it was "a temporary protective measure against further price disturbance from current war developments."

The order of the exchange, effective at the opening of trading today and to continue until further notice, prohibits future trading in wheat, corn, oats, rye and soy beans on any day at prices below the close of Saturday's minimum prices.

The establishment of minimum prices for grain futures does not restrict transactions at prices over the minimums. The order of the exchange merely puts a "floor" under prices.

The order affecting the chief American grain markets came a day after similar action by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which acted on orders of the Canadian Government.

Fall of 32 Cents a Bushel

The price of wheat declined 32¼ to 34⅛ cents a bushel during last week's hectic trading and corn dropped from 14 to 16¾ cents a bushel. The collapse of grain prices in the past week was declared by traders to have reduced the potential market value of this year's wheat crop by around $200,000,000 at present figures. In three of the six days of trading last week wheat declined the full 10-cent limit permitted by market rules in one day of trading.

The Chicago exchange's order prohibits sales below these quotations:

Wheat—May, 79; July, 78½; September, 78¼; December, 79¼.

Corn—May, 59¾; July, 59; September, 58½; December, 57¾.

Oats—May, 34½; July, 33¼; September, 31.

Rye—May, 43½; July, 44½; September, 46½.

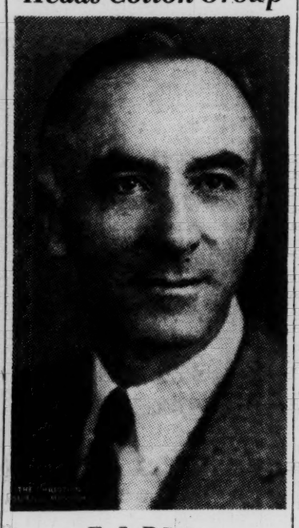
Soy Beans—May, 91¾; July, 89½; October, 77.

WINNIPEG (CP)—J. T. Irving, Assistant Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, announced that wheat futures prices on the Winnipeg market had been pegged at Friday's (May 17) closing quotations.

Mr. Irving said that the action had been taken by the Exchange Council at the request of the Dominion Government. Coarse grains will not be affected by the ruling.

At the finish of trading on Friday, May wheat was quoted at 70⅜, July at 71⅜ and October wheat at 73⅝ cents a bushel.

Heads Cotton Group



F. J. Beatty

Elected President of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association.

Decline in World Tin Consumption In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland — World tin production in January is now estimated at 14,900 tons, in February at 15,700 tons, while production in March will have amounted to about 22,000 tons, making for the first quarter of 1940 a total of 52,600 tons, as compared with 72,500 tons in the preceding quarter, according to the April issue of the Statistical Bulletin, just published by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Exports from the signatory countries in the first quarter are estimated at 46,453 tons; over or under exports are shown below:

	Over or under exports end of Feb'y	Exports March	Over or under exports end of March
Belgian Congo	—2,152‡	470	—3,086
Bolivia	—7,539†	†	†
French Indo China	— 409‡	†	†
Malaya	—5,875	10,174	—3,434
Netherlands Indies	— 624	4,772	+ 242
Nigeria	+1,627	337	+ 875
Thailand	—1,052	1,462	—1,453
Total	—16,024	19,815‡	—17,106

† Not yet available.
‡ Estimated or partly estimated.

The deliveries of the principal smelters amounted to 52,632 tons in the period under review, against 53,100 tons in the preceding quarter.

World apparent tin consumption in the first quarter of 1940 is estimated at 62,400 tons, against 53,000 tons in the last quarter of 1939. Total apparent consumption in the U. S. A. in the quarter under review will have amounted to 25,000 tons, leaving about 37,000 tons for all other countries.

The average cash price for Standard Tin in London was £252 in March and £245 in the first quarter of the year, against £236 in the fourth quarter of 1939. The average cash price for Straits Tin in New York was 47 cents both in March and in the first quarter of 1940, against 53 cents in the fourth quarter of 1939.

Hull Affirms His Belief In Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A new statement of faith in the reciprocal trade agreements program as the economic basis for future world peace has come from President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull said in a prepared address last night that international trade dominated by "totalitarian autarchy" would plunge mankind "into a period of chaos and impoverishment, and, inevitably, into moral and spiritual decay."

The address, celebrating Foreign Trade Week, included a statement by the President that promotion of "liberal" policies in international trade would continue to be "a vital part and a dominant purpose of the foreign policy of the United States."

The President asserted this was the only way in which the United States could contribute "to the economic reconstruction of the world when the destruction now going on shall have ceased."

Mr. Hull was unable to deliver the speech on a radio hookup because he was waiitng for fresh communications from Paris. Their nature was not disclosed. His speech was read by Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State.

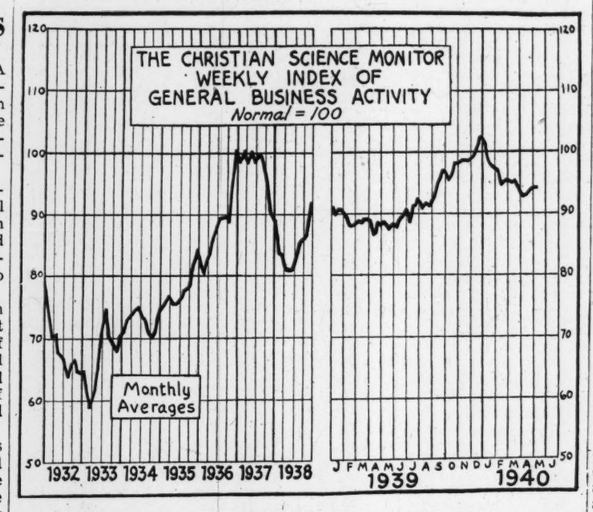
The principles underlying the Administration's trade agreements program, he asserted, "offer the only possible basis on which the economic life of the world can be successfully rebuilt when the present wars are over."

Present difficulties in obtaining "essential imports," he said, gave an "unanswerable refutation to those who indulge in reckless assertions that our country can isolate itself from the rest of the world and prosper."

He proposed that "the proven and tested instrument" of the trade agreements program be held in readiness for use when circumstances permit.

He termed gratifying the fact that the shipping industry had adjusted itself to emergency conditions with such effect that most American flag ships were busily employed.

Monitor Index of Business Maintains Previous Gains



With gains in two components offset by a decline in the third, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity steadied during the week ended May 11, maintaining the advance of the previous few weeks. At 94.4 (prel.) on May 11, the index was the same as the previous week and compared with 93.0 on April 6, the low point of the year and 88.2 on May 13, 1939.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production were the two components which increased during the week, both countering a decline in the seasonal index. For carloadings this was the sixth successive weekly advance in the reported figures, carrying the adjusted index to the highest level since early in March. The slight rise in power production checked the decline of the previous two weeks.

Bank debits for selected cities other than financial centers dropped back somewhat more than was anticipated on an intra-monthly basis, wiping out a fair portion of its gains in the past few weeks and offsetting the week's gains in the other two components.

Steel operations were stepped up sharply last week 3½ points to 70 per cent of capacity, the highest level since Mid-February. Other gains in coal production and cotton mill activity were noted, while automobile output fell off.

With improvement in weather throughout the country, retail sales were generally higher. Gains of from 6 to 12 per cent over a year ago were reported, the best since late in March.

Wholesale commodity prices declined during the week ended May 11, offsetting the gain recorded in the latter part of April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May11,* 1940	May4, 1940	May13, 1939
Combined index	94.4	94.4	88.2
Bk debits outside NYC	91.0	92.8	86.4
Elec power production	99.6	99.1	93.3
Misc carloadings	87.5	86.8	79.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The price chart of recent months now looks like a side view of Niagara Falls, or a Stuka dive, with a right-angle fall last week. The Dow-Jones industrial averages dropped about 22 points to round 122, the lowest since the March-April bottom of the 1939 market. The New York Times 50-stock index dropped something like 17 points to the lowest in a year. Second-grade bonds dropped correspondingly and money bonds lost all the gains since autumn.

Commodities tumbled to the lowest levels in a year and wiped out all the gains made last September which had not already been wiped out in the winter and spring slow declines. Volume of stock trading on the New York Stock Exchange was nearly 17,000,000, almost equalling the third week of September in which the market was incorrectly giving a bullish appraisal to the war.

For six months it has been uncertain whether the war-time plateau of stock prices was accumulation or distribution; now it's obvious it was distribution. The decline is certainly one of the sharpest on record for a single week, and proportionately may actually be the sharpest since 1929.

Sees Troublesome Future

Unpalatable as it may sound, the combined drop in stocks and commodities seems to be predicting the dire possibility of a peace of the worst sort, in which the Allies would be prevented from buying world commodities by a German conquest which would blockade their ports in reverse. People in the Street are in fact actually considering the possibility that Germany might by threat of treating France and England to the fate of Poland and the little neutrals actually force them to turn over the British navy unscuttled into German hands, in which case this country would be in no condition to do anything but arm and worry.

These things are being indicated mostly in the otherwise inexplicable action of world commodities; but the stock market is also telling a story of trouble to come in the form of further political reverses here for business perhaps in the shape of an impending four more years of the New Deal, with defense requirements imposed on top of continued reform legislation.

So far, sentiment here is so closely tied to the fate of the Allied arms that the immediate future of the market depends almost entirely on the outcome of the fighting in northern France.

Should Paris be taken, Italy might enter, Russia stay out, and Japan make some aggressive move in the Far East, the stock market and the commodity markets would probably drop much further. But of course the worst is not inevitable.

On the other hand an Allied comeback could rally the market and rally commodities.

If they don't come back, there is a chance that the inevitable ultimate rally in stocks would come when the following picture began to take shape. It might turn out that the armament program here would be financed by borrowing. Also the Administration might either suffer a political set-back on the theory that for an industrial revival an anti-business government would have to be displaced, or else the President might head off such criticism by a coalition cabinet with Colonel Knox, Wendell Willkie, Bernard Baruch, and/or others satisfactory to business in office.

May Modify Economic Policies

It is also probable that some substantial modifications may be made in economic policies, including more liberal depreciation allowances for essential industries, further liberalization of the capital gains tax, modification of the new interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, exemption from the Fair Labor Standards Act of skilled labor, and easing of the Walsh-Healy Act requirements for filling Government contracts.

A lot of troublesome economic theory is probably also going to be quietly junked, including the capital budget and productive investments theory, the mature economy theory, the over-savings theory, and the mine run of arguments about technological unemployment.

Practically speaking, there appears certain a vigorous pick-up in activity in the machine-tool and industrial belt running from Boston west to Chicago and south to Pittsburgh, with its most lively center between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The machine tool industry's capacity has already been stepped up some 40 per cent since the war started and that's only a beginning. It's now operating round 95 per cent of the increased capacity. Into the maw of the 50,000-airplane program may go the available productive capacity not only of the machine tool industry proper but also of the automobile accessory industry and every other industry which has a spare machine-shop or engineering plant.

The Engine Situation

It is even possible that the automobile industry, which had been planning to re-tool earlier than usual this year for the 1941 models, may be persuaded, urged, paid or coerced to continue this year's models into next and make available for the defense program the workmen who would otherwise soon go to work tooling up for next year's motor models. Into the defense program may also go the excess capacity in the semi-dormant railroad equipment industry; and in fact the whole "capital goods industry" is now likely to get such a lease of life as it has not had since the 1920's.

While there are only three makers of airplane engines of over 1000 horsepower—Pratt & Whitney, Wright, and General Motors' Allison, there are many more makers of smaller engines which may be called on either to produce on farmed-out big-engine orders or else to step up small-engine production. The only hitch here is that making airplane engines is not just following blueprints. That goes also for planes, in whose construction the same rule applies as in cooking, that it takes a cook as well as a cook-book to make an apple pie.

The further sharp run-up in scrap steel prices last week seems to foreshadow expansion in steel operations. Of course modern machine war requires special rather than general steels, but the prospective general acceleration in the capital goods industries appears likely to push steel operations still further. They jumped over six points last week to 70 per cent, and in fact the general business averages have now definitely saucered out and started up again. The Federal Reserve Board index for April dropped to round 102, against 128 in December, but from here on it seems headed rather sharply upward.

Capital Issues Lag

The new capital issues market has been practically put out of commission for the time by the drop in high-grade bonds. Morgan Stanley & Company's distribution of the U. S. Steel serial debentures in the face of such adverse market conditions was a notable achievement, and the wonder was not that the issue went slower than expected—it is now practically all sold—but that it was put out at all under the circumstances.

The meaning of the new defense program for the Government bond market is being watched closely. The $45,000,000,000 debt limit is of course going to be lifted without further ado. The Treasury must soon announce its June 15 plans and reveal how it will take care of the $353,000,000 of 3⅜s, and whether and how it will seek to raise new money. Up till now it had looked as though there would be no new money borrowing; now such borrowing would seem wise.

Meantime the selling in Governments last week seems to have come chiefly from rural banks and individuals, with the New York banks and the insurance companies picking them up and the Federal taking a shade under $10,000,000. Excess reserves jumped another $170,000,000 to $6,300,000,000.

A rally in the stock market seems due, but it seems highly unlikely to carry prices above 130 or 135 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages. The distribution in the 145-155 range during autumn, winter, and spring was too prolonged to give much hope that those prices will be seen again for many, many months.

Steel Output Up 3½ Points To 70 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased 3½ per cent to 70 per cent of mill capacity and appears to be headed for materially higher levels, according to the magazine Steel.

"A sharp increase in export demand," continues the report, "accompanying the changed status of the European war, overshadows domestic steel buying, although the latter is increasing more rapidly.

Markets More Orderly

"Steel markets are much more orderly than last fall, when the outbreak of war brought a buying stampede. Inventories are higher than at that time, the automobile industry is approaching a period of reduced operations and the railroads are relatively inactive in equipment buying. Possibility is seen that heavier foreign demand and increased steel requirements for the defense program may be instrumental in lengthening mill deliveries, but for the present most domestic users are proceeding rather conservatively in buying.

"Finished steel prices have stiffened under the improved demand but there is no indication of higher levels soon—another factor retarding extensive forward coverage by consumers at this time.

"Steel orders from the Allies last week apparently were far short of the 500,000 tons reported to have been placed. However, several large purchases of finished and semifinished material are pending, and inquiries are heavier from neutral countries formerly served in whole or in part by invaded Belgium and Luxemburg."

Scrap prices continue to advance rapidly despite absence of heavy demand from steelworks. The composite rose 79 cents last week to $17.62, an increase of more than $1.50 so far this month and the highest since the third week of last December. Export scrap business includes a large tonnage placed by Italy for delivery the next several months.

"Sheet and strip releases have increased further, partly the result of the general improvement in business which strengthens producers' stand on extending shipments of low-price orders for flat-rolled steel only to June 30. Sheet mill operations have increased moderately but face heavy schedules in June. Tin plate output also is rising on gains in demand, being estimated last week at 68 per cent, a 3-point rise.

Expect Rise in Demand

"Proposed enlargement of United States defenses will be reflected in steel needs, although such business will require time for development and it is difficult to determine its probable extent. Mills already have fairly large backlogs of shell steel, armor plate and alloy products for armament manufacture in connection with previous government orders.

"Movement of iron ore from the Lake Superior district is markedly heavier than a year ago. Previous estimates that about 50,000,000 tons will be shipped this season now appear low, with some prospects seen that the 1940 total will be among the largest in history."

Int'l Harvester Domestic Sales Increase 30 P. C.

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—International Harvester Company's domestic business in the first half of the fiscal year ended April 30 was 30 per cent larger than a year ago, but foreign business for the same period was down 10 per cent, Sydney G. McAllister, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Since last October the company's unfilled orders have increased to a level well above a year ago, and the executive said he expected the current rate of improvement to be maintained.

Regarding foreign business, Mr. McAllister reported about 30 per cent represents exports, with the balance coming from the company's foreign plants. While all the foreign factories continue to operate and collections in foreign moneys are good, he explained uncertain conditions abroad make it difficult to tell how much of the foreign earnings can be withdrawn.

Harvester, he said, has booked no war orders so far. He added that the company's new tractor is going so well it has been difficult to keep up with orders.

Exchange Chairman

Rice

Raymond Allan

Elected Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange for the year 1940-41. Mr. Allan is a partner in Greenshields & Co., former Chairman of the Montreal Curb Market, and recently Vice-Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

North American To Comply With The Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The North American Company told the Securities Commission that it would "comply fairly and in good spirit" with the integration provisions of the Holding Company Act and outline a program calling for disposal of one third of its present assets.

North American is a $1,250,000,000 system with subsidiaries in a number of large cities, including Washington, St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland. It has 74,000 stockholders.

The company said that it believed its program could be carried through in two or three years, provided its executives were able to give it "their active and virtually continuous attention." It added that the company had been active for several years in making fundamental corporate adjustments to give it greater flexibility of action.

The proposed integration program, the company said, would in substance leave North American with a "system already substantially integrated, based on St. Louis and conducting operations within the adjoining states of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and one additional integrated system based on Cleveland."

The company noted that it did not contemplate at present any change in its investments in the Detroit Edison Company and Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which investments it said, "do not constitute control."

N. Y. Retail Sales Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Total sales of department stores reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York declined 1.6 per cent in April compared with that month in 1939. Apparel stores reporting showed a drop of 3.6 per cent from a year ago.

Tool Industry Is Girding For Arms Program

CLEVELAND (AP)—The United States' strategic machine tool industry was pronounced ready for any "planned program" of armament.

"There is no bottleneck in our industry for any planned program," Tell Berna, manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, declared after a study of President Roosevelt's preparedness message.

The machine tool operating rate has climbed from 74.6 per cent of estimated capacity at the start of war to a virtually stationary level of 93.4 per cent, but the spurt in actual production has been much greater since capacity itself has increased about 40 per cent since last September.

"If you must have a machine tool tomorrow at 8 o'clock there is a bottleneck," said Mr. Berna, spokesman for the association which represents about 75 per cent of the industry. "But if you have your needs planned ahead, there isn't.

"We are producing machine tools at the rate of about $300,000,000 a year in the United States. That's about 25,000,000 a month, but it doesn't mean you can give an order for 25,000,000 and get it in a month.

"There are too many kinds of machine tools to permit making them in large quantities and put them into stock. The industry can meet even greater requirements if given time to plan. Some big tools require nine or 10 months to build even if you don't have another thing to do."

Mrs. Frida Selbert, Association Secretary-Statistician, said capacity had increased greatly since last September "through new equipment and adding more men—working two or three shifts in some cases," and because the industry was placing more orders outside its own shops.

If the United States should enter hostilities, Mr. Berna said, "machine tool requirements for a major war effort can be produced in the time it would take to enlist workmen who would operate the machine tools, and in the time it would take to raise the army."

San Francisco Bank To Increase Capital

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Stockholders of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association voted today to adopt a recommendation of the board of directors to increase capital funds by $30,000,000 to provide for growth of the bank.

The new capital will be obtained through issuance of 600,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, to sell at $50 a share and yield an annual dividend of $2.

"One of the most hopeful signs in our national business picture," said A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board, "is this showing that an abundance of capital is so readily available for sound private enterprise in America."

Rubber Supply in U. S. Equal to Five Months' Demand; Stocks Called Normal

NEW YORK (AP)—Enough crude rubber to supply the United States' needs for just about five months was in domestic warehouses and en route to America by ship at the end of April, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported. The estimate was based on the present normal rate of consumption.

Nearly one half the world's rubber supply, mostly sold to this country, comes from the Netherlands East Indies. The major portion of the remainder originates in British possessions in the Far East. So far, the inflow has continued with little difficulty.

The heavier movement of the staple since the outbreak of war was evident in the association's figures showing 102,557 long tons afloat for U. S. ports compared with 113,619 at the end of March and only 57,918 at the end of April, 1939.

Domestic stocks were estimated at 162,282 long tons compared with 142,414 the previous month and with 188,074 a year ago.

April consumption by U. S. manufacturers was put at 50,103 against 50,192 in March and 45,268 in April, 1939.

April imports, totaling 70,699 tons, were more than double the April, 1939, imports of 32,031.

Rubber authorities said manufacturers during the war period have sought to expand their inventories as much as possible without running the price up too high. The latest domestic stocks included 6,106 tons acquired by the U. S. Government in the cotton-rubber barter deal with England.

The rubber trade, it was said, considered five or six months' reserve "normal," until the depression, when lack of consumption caused reserves to pile up.

Britain to Raise Nylon Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Production of Nylon, yarn produced from coal, air and water, is to be intensified in Britain.

Nylon is silk's foremost competitor among substitutes. It is stronger and finer than other artificial silks, but is more expensive to produce and to buy. For this reason it is a competitor of silk, without being a competitor of artificial silk.

Three new factories are being erected by British Nylon Spinners, Ltd., a joint undertaking of the large British artificial silk concern of Courtaulds and Imperial Chemical Industries.

A factory at Huddersfield is to produce the raw material, "Polymar," and the two other factories, one at Coventry and one at Welwyn Garden City, not far from London, are to spin the Polymar into "Marsfil," the finished fiber.

U. S. Imports of Quota Sugar Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that American sugar imports under the quota system totaled 1,459,962 short tons, raw value, during the first four months of this year.

Imports during the corresponding period last year totaled 1,090,730 short tons.

Sources of the imports this year were:

Cuba, 643,517 short tons; the Philippines, 271,155, Puerto Rico 342,466, Hawaii 196,961, and foreign countries other than Cuba, 5,863.

Loans to Brokers Drop $19,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $458,000,000.

The week ended May 15 and the total represented a decrease of $19,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $495,000,000.

Do you want orders from firms rated at $35,000 and more?

Unique Opportunity to Contact High-Ranking Executives of the Great Central West

Are you losing business because your sales story is not forcefully presented to high-ranking executives of the important business organizations in the Central West?

A unique opportunity to sell this fertile market is offered by the Chicago Journal of Commerce — "The Central West's Daily Business Newspaper."

1 *Business executives in more than 67 per cent of the manufacturing enterprises in the Central West — rated at $35,000 and over — read the Chicago Journal of Commerce each business day. . . . 34 per cent of them make or influence purchases for firms rated at $1,000,000 and over.*

2 *According to an impartial survey, 82.5 per cent of the important business executives who read the Chicago Journal of Commerce regard it as their prime source of business news.*

3 *The Chicago Journal of Commerce is a tested and proved selling medium. In 1939, 495 companies employed the Chicago Journal of Commerce to contact important business executives in the Central West. Again in 1939, the Chicago Journal of Commerce carried more financial advertising than any paper outside New York City.*

When your sales story is told in the Chicago Journal of Commerce it becomes an active salesman asking for orders from executives who have the authority and financial backing to place orders. You don't advertise to numbers, but to prospects. *And your advertisement is read during business hours, when buying decisions are made.*

If your product sells to firms rated at $35,000 and more, then don't permit your aim to be misdirected. Do not neglect an important sales opportunity because it is described to you as "regional." But get the actual, vital facts about the important executives who not only read the Chicago Journal of Commerce *daily* but who use it as a tool in the conduct of their businesses. The facts are concise. They quickly show the short advertising route to the executives of the Central West. Phone, write or wire. Data will be sent immediately.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Oil Trade Seen Fully Equipped For War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20—The American oil industry is ready to provide the huge quantities of aviation gasoline and oil for the 50,000 military airplanes requested by President Roosevelt and for 100,000 Allied flying craft, according to Dr. Gustav Egloff, of Chicago, veteran leader of petroleum research, at Hotel Claridge after receiving the 1940 achievement gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists at its convention here on Saturday.

"I speak not as an oil man, but as one who wants our civilization to continue, that the President's request for at least 50,000 pursuit and bombing planes is more than timely," Dr. Egloff said. "The Allies should set a goal of at least 100,000 planes.

"For every hour in the air, such planes each would require about 84 gallons of higher than 100-octane aviation gasoline, and much superior lubricating oil. If one assumes that half of our own 50,000 plans averaged four hours a day in the air, they alone would require 8,400,000 gallons of such gasoline a day.

"The American oil industry can expand its production facilities to provide for both our 50,000 and Allies' 100,000 faster even than the planes can be built. Our oil resources are available for an indefinite time into the future, and have facilities to build the necessary tank ships as fast as planes are built and pilots trained."

Dr. Robert J. Moore, New York, outgoing president of the Institute of Chemists, presented the award to Dr. Egloff for "developing some of the most outstanding processes in refining and treating crude oils and gasoline."

The Institute elected Dr. Harry L. Fisger, research director of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, of Stamford, Conn., as its new president, and William T. Read, Dean of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at Rutgers University, vice-president.

Nation's Banks' Assets Rise To $77,575,257,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency reported that the Nation's banks had swelled their assets to $77,575,257,000 on Dec. 30, an increase of $3,973,937,000 in six months.

Total deposits in 15,096 national, state and private banks covered in the preliminary figures for the Dec. 30 call were $68,566,043,000, which was an increase of $3,989,349,000 since June 30, 1939.

Virtually all of the increase of deposits was accounted for by gains in demand deposits of individuals and corporations and deposits of banks, which were respectively $28,211,568,000 and $9,901,874,000.

The banks increased their investments in government securities by $656,633,000 in the six months' period to a total of $19,447,464,000.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation estimated that banks made 30 per cent more profits last year than in 1938.

Profits of the 13,523 banks under the corporation totaled $388,000,000, of which $232,000,000 was paid in dividends to stockholders. In 1938, net profits amounted to $300,000,000, of which $222,000,000 was paid in dividends.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Laundry Mach	10c	.. June 1		May 20
Chesbr Mfg	50c	.. June 24		May 31
Chi Flex Sh	25c	.. June 29		June 19
Inter Cellue*	12½c	.. July 1		June 20
Lincoln Serv Cp (Wash D C)	25c	Q June 12		May 31
Tex Gulf Sul	25c	.. June 15		June 1
Stock				
Institu Sec Ltd (Bank Group Sh) A	2½c	.. July 1		May 31
Accumulated				
Cons Film Ind Ins pf	$2 25c	.. July 1		June 15
Eastern Mass St Ry pf "A"	$1.50	.. June 15		June 1
New Eng P. S. pf In	$7 1st pr	.. June 15		June 1
Do $6 pr In	75c	.. June 15		June 1
Strawb & C 7% pf	$1	.. July 1		June 15
Regular				
Amer Busi Shares	4c	.. June 1		May 15
Amer Exp Lines	25c	.. June 15		June 4
Amer Hides & Leather 6% pf				
Am Laundry Mach	20c	Q June 14		June 4
Asso Inv	50c	Q June 29		June 15
As Inv 5% pf	$1.25	Q June 29		June 15
Bost Ami A	$1	Q July 15		June 15
Don B	62½c	Q July 31		July 15
Calamba Sugar Est	40c	Q July 1		June 14
Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg C Ltd conv pref	37c	Q June 1		May 20
Cent Ill Lt Co pf	$1.12½	Q July 1		June 20
Chesb Mfg	$1	Q June 24		May 31
Chic Flex Sh	$1.25	Q June 29		June 19
Consumers Mt Ltd	30c	Q June 25		June 5
Conn L&P	75c	Q July 1		June 15
Detroit Gray I Fdry	2c	S June 20		June 10
Detroit Steel	25c	.. June 25		June 15
Durez 5½% pf	37½c	Q June 15		May 20
Dd 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 1		May 20
Emporium Capwell	35c	Q July 1		June 21
Gaylord Container	10c	Q June 15		May 31
Do pf	68¾c	Q June 15		May 31
Gatineau Power 5% pf	20c	Q June 29		June 1
Do 5½% pf	$1.25	Q July 1		June 1
Do 5½% pf	$1.38	Q July 1		June 1
General Cigar	25c	.. June 15		May 27
Glens Falls Insur	40c	Q July 1		June 15
Gorton New Fish	40c	Q July 1		June 11
Hammerm P pf	$1.12½	Q July 1		June 15
Ind Wat 5% pf A	$1.25	Q July 1		June 10
Inter Cellucotton	37½c	Q July 1		June 20
Inter Harvester	40c	Q July 15		June 20
Inv Corp of Phila	75c	Q June 15		June 15
Lily-Tulip Cp	30c	Q June 15		June 1
Lincoln Serv (Washington, D C)	25c	Q June 12		May 31
Do 7% pr pf	87½c	Q June 12		May 31
Do 6% ptc pf	37½c	Q June 12		May 31
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q July 1		June 14
Mich Steel Tube	25c	.. June 10		May 28
Montrl Loan & Mtg	50c	Q June 15		May 31
Nat Fold Box	50c	Q July 1		June 24
Northw Bancorp'n	10c	.. May 25		May 10
Paramount Pic	15c	.. July 1		June 10
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Q July 1		June 14
Do 2d pf	15c	Q July 1		June 14
Schiff Co	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Do pf	$1.37½	Q June 15		May 31
Secur Accept Corp	25c	Q July 1		June 10
Do. 6% pf	37½c	Q July 1		June 10
Sontag Chain Stores Co., Ltd	15c	.. June 1		May 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 1		May 20
South Car Power Co. $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q July 1		June 15
Stand Oil of Ky	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Sunshine Min Co	40c	Q July 1		June 1
Swift & Co.	30c	Q July 1		June 1
Talcott (J) pf	68¾c	Q July 1		June 15
Tappan Stove Co	25c	.. June 15		June 5
Texas Gulf Sul	50c	Q June 15		June 1
United G E 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 15		June 1
Do 5% pf	$2.50	S June 15		June 1
Weston, Geo, Ltd	20c	S July 1		June 15
Wilson Prod	20c	Q June 10		May 31

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.27	102.27	102.27
12 3¼s '41	104.6	103.27	103.28
9 3¼s 45-43	108.5	108	108.5
3 3¼s 46-44	108.29	108.29	108.29
26 4s 54-44	112.15	112.14	112.14
3 2¾s 47-45	107.6	107.6	107.6
10 3¾s 56-46	112.17	112.17	112.17
6 3½s 49-46	109.17	109.16	109.17
2 4¼s 52-47	118.18	118.18	118.18
5 2s 50-48	102.4	101.27	102.4
10 39⅛s 52-49	110.11	110.11	110.11
2 2½s 53-49	103.20	103.20	103.20
3 2½s 52-50	103.23	103.23	103.23
7 2¾s 54-51	105.23	105.19	105.23
11 3s 55-51	108.20	108.18	108.18
11 2⅞s 60-55	105.28	105.25	105.27
2 3¼s 65-60	104.13	104.13	104.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 47-42	103.28	103.28	103.28
5 3s 49-44	106.2	106.2	106.2

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s 44-42	103.14	103.14	103.14
25 3s 52-44	105.25	105.23	105.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	75	75	75
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32½	32	32½
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¼	107	107¼
37 Am & For P5s 2030	53¾	53½	53¾
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 AT&T5½s'43 10611	106	21-32	106 21-32
12 Am T & T 3¼s '66	105½	105¼	105½
5 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105½	105¼	105½
6 Am T Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103	103	103
20 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	35⅛	35⅛
19 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97	97
13 AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	102	102
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	83	83	83
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	102	101¾	101¾
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28	28	28
1 AubAutocv4¾s '39	50	50	50
32 B&O '95 st A	19½	18⅝	19
13 B&O '95 st C	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 B&O 2000 st D	19	18⅝	18⅝
6 B&O '96 st F	19½	18⅝	18⅝
34 B&O cv '60 st	9	8⅜	9
11 B&O 1st 4s '48	60½	60	60½
2 B&O S W st	38	38	38
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	57	57	57
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113½	112¼	112¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	130	130	130
26 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106½	106	106½
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101⅛	101	101
7 Bost&Me 6s '67	46	45¾	45¾
21 Bost&Me 5s '67 st	41¾	40½	41¾
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	45	45	45
24 Bost⅝Me 5s '55 st	42	40¼	42
66 Bkly Man Tr4½s '66ct	85½	85	85½
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50ct	84½	84½	84½
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112¼	112	112
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	88	88	88
4 Buf R&P '57 st	32	31	31
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50¼	50	50¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89½	89½	89½
17 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	90	88⅝	90
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	88⅞	88¾	88⅞
CanNat Ry 4¾s '55	87½	87½	87½
10 CanNatRy 4½s '51	84⅝	83¾	84⅝
1 CanNatRy 4½s'56	85½	85½	85½
1 CanNatRy 4½s'57	85½	85	85½
18 CanNor 6½s '46	99½	99¼	99¼
1 CanPac 4½s '46	64½	64½	64½
1 CanPac 4½s '60	60	60	60
6 CanPac 4s perp	47	47	47
26 Carr&Gen 6s '52	106	105	106
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	97	97	97
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106	106	106
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	38⅛	37½	37½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	64	64	64
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	69	69	69
1 ChamP&F (38)4¾s'50	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 C&O 4½s '92	122¼	122¼	122¼
12 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96½	96½
C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 Chi&Alton 3s '49	10	10	10
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½	84½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	93½	93½
1 Chi&EIll 6s '34	120½	120½	120½
20 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	12	11⅞	12
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	11½	11½	11½
41 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
5 Chi I&L 6s '66	5	5	5
18 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5	4¾	5
33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89C	20	20	20
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	12½	12½	12½
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	7	7	7
10 Chi & NW 3½s '87	10½	10½	10½
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87 reg	10½	10½	10½
7 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	5	5	5
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	4¾	4¾	4¾
14 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105	105
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88½	88½	88½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89	89	89
130 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	90¾	90¼	90⅝
114 Cityof NY 3s I '80 wi	89⅞	89½	89⅞
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	41	40¼	41
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	62	62	62
10 Clev Un Term 5s '73	69¼	69	69¼
5 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	62	62	62
27 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102½	102¾
16 Colmbia G 5s '53	102½	102	102
71 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	112½	112	112
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108	108	108
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103½	103½
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105	105
5 Con Edis 3¼s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
16 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105½	105½	105½
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	25	25	25
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	33	33	33
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	46	45	46
1 D & R G 4½s '36	6¾	6¾	6¾
28 D & R G 4s '36	6¼	6	6¼
11 D & R G West 5s '78	4¼	4	4¼
12 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105	105	105
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	10	9½	10
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	10¼	9½	10¼
16 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¼	21	21¼
11 Erie cv 4s '53 A	16½	16½	16½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
55 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	4¾	5
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	64	64	64
8 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	101
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	97¼	97¼
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
13 Gt Nor 4½s "76 D	81½	81	81½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81	81	81
20 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¼	107¼	-107¼
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99	98½	98½
13 Gt Nor ✓ 6s H	91¾	91¼	91¾
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	68	68	68
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	25	25	25
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	41	40¼	40¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	11	11	11
12 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	109	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	38	38	38
61 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	33	32	32½
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	48	48	48
18 IC&CSL3½NO 5s'63A	36½	35⅞	36
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	34½	34	34
1 Inds Rayon 4½s '48	103	103	103
27 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	69¼	68½	6u91¼
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	71	71	71
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85	84½	84½
50 Int G Motor 6s '52	1	1	1
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	48	48	48
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
14 Int Paper 6s '55	95½	94¾	95½
13 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅝	100½	100½
23 Int TC 4½s '52	26½	26	26½
26 Int T&T 5s '55	29¼	27	28¼
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 K C South 5s '50	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	40	40	40
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	42¾	42¾	42¾
7 Las Gas 5s 42	83¼	83	83
3 Lac Gas 5s 39	83	83	83
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	82½	82½	82½
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	33¼	33⅛	33¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	48½	48½	48½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	10	10	10
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	10	10	10
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	123½	123½	123½
8 Lone Star Gas 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	65	65	65
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Lou&Nso Pt M 4s 52	79	79	79
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	72	72	72
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	35	35	35
78 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	77	77	77
12 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	103	103	103
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	110½	110½	110½
4 Met WSideSCh4s 38	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	99¾	99½	99¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 MSP&SSM rfg 5s '38	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	11	11	11
18 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4	3¾	4
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14	14	14
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14⅜	14	14¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	14½	14	14½
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14¼	14	14¼
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
3 Mo&Ark 5½s '56 ct	29	29	29
3 Mob&O 4½s '77	26	26	26
1 MoWPaPubSv4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
5 Mont Pw 3¾s '66	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 MSPrt StT&T 3¼s '68	106	106	106
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104	104	104
20 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104	104	104
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48	47⅞	48
27 NYC 4½s 2013a	43	42¼	43
2 NYC 3¾s '46	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	49½	49½	49½
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
3 NYC LaSh 3½s'98	57½	57½	57½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s'74a	51⅛	50⅜	50⅜
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	44½	43	44¼
5 NYCh&StL 4s '46	78	78	78
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
1 NY DockCo 4s '51	50½	50½	50½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106	106	106
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15½	14½	15⅛
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	25⅛	25¼	25⅛
15 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15	14½	15
5 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	4½	4½	4½
4 NY O&W gen 4s '55	2½	2½	2½
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
21 NiagaraSh cv 5½s'50	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	8	8
16 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	71½	71¼	71½
8 Argentine 4½s '48	89	88¾	89
2 Australia 5s '55	51	50¾	50¾
2 Australia 5s '57	50¾	50½	50½
5 Australia 4½s '56	46	46	46
44 Brazil 6½s '26-57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Brazil CRyEl 7s '52	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Brisbane 5s '58	46½	46½	46½
1 Buen A 4¾s '77	52	52	52
3 BuenA 4½s Aug '79	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
3 Buen A 4¾s '75	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
32 Canada 5s '52	91⅜	91	91⅜
1 Canada 4s '60	81	81	81
12 Canada 3¼s '61	73¼	73	73¼
3 Canada 2½s '45	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Canada 2¼s '44	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 ChileMtgBk 6s '61asd	12	12	12
2 Chile 6s '42 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Cuba 4½s 77	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
16 Suba 4½s 77	57	56	56
30 Denmark 6s 42	29½	28¾	29½
1 Denmark 5½s 55	25½	25½	25½
7 Denmark 4½s 62	22	21⅞	22
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	69	69	69
4 French 7½s 41	83	80	80
4 French 7s s49	108	107	107½
30 Ger&Gen 5½s65	14½	13¾	14½
2 Ger Govt 5½s unst	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Ger Govt 7s 49	16¼	16	16¼
5 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	10	10	10
1 GtCanElJap 7s 44	82	82	82
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	34½	34½	34½
6 Italy 7s 1951	41½	41	41½
3 Japan 6½s '54	80	80	80
14 Japan 5½s '65	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 Lombard El 7s '52	54	54	54
7 Milan City 6½s '52	29½	29⅜	29½
6 Norway 4½s '56	26	25¾	26
9 Orient Dev 5½s '58	52½	51¾	51¾
9 Peru 7s '59	7½	7⅜	7⅜
2 Queens&Ts '41	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Queensld 6s '47	60	60	60
3 Rio de JaJn 6½s '53	6½	6½	6½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Sao aulo St 7s '40	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 Sydney 5½s '55	50	50	50
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	57½	57½	57½
9 Urug aj 3¾4s4¼s'79	44⅛	43½	43½
2 Urug 4¼s 4½s'78	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛

Total today (in dollars) 3,763,000, previous day 6,123,475, week ago 9,626,700, year ago, 5,127,450, two years ago 3,345,400. Jan. 1 to date 682,912,925, year ago 672,412,600, two years ago 699,383,130.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, May 20

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity*
	Europe		
Demand	$3.25½	$3.22⅛	$8.2397
Cables	3.26	3.23	8.2397
France—franc	.0185	.0183	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2235	.1695
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	.5
Sweden—krona	.2385x	.2375x	.4027
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.2220
Greece—drachma	.0066	.0066	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0429
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0325x	.0325x	.0462
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡	.2300	.2280	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.0600-50	.0600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3000	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	††	††	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2037	.2012	*
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0562	*
Straits—dol	.3900	.3875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4950	.4900	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.7950	.8025	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity of approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of May 15 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 546,415, increase 2,462; bullion 1,496, increase 60; reserves 35,081, decrease 2,402; public deposits 33,856, increase 712; private deposits 148,944, decrease 4,150; government securities 139,093; increase 15; other securities 26,369, decrease 1,028. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 19.1 per cent, compared with 20.1 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Heard in Wall Street

Of chief interest in North American's reply to the SEC's demand for a disintegration (Section 11) plan is the indication that the management regards itself as the owner of mobile investment capital as much as it considers itself a utility management. The Company proposes to shed any vestige of control over any properties except those round St. Louis and Cleveland. (It claims that its investments in Detroit Edison and Pacific Gas have never meant control anyway.) This is in line with the recent statement of Ben Cohen at the Savings Bank Journal round-table, and other signs from Washington, that the powers-that-be regard the purpose of Section 11 to be to "sterilize" holding company control.

The proposed disposal of holdings, particularly in Washington, D. C., and Wisconsin, would put North American in cash of several hundred million dollars. The management apparently feels that in the interest of stockholders it might invest this money in anything from the airplane industry to machine-tools. In other words, the management intends to stay in the business of investing money even if crowded out of the utility business.

Gist of the company's reply to the SEC might be paraphrased, "We don't think Section 11 is constitutional, nor economical, and we've been simplifying for some time as far as we considered economical, and here's a plan for further simplification. It'll take us a couple of years, but it's the limit of what we think practicable."

Of the half dozen companies to reply to the SEC, North American is the only big and solvent one to create a plan. United Light and the Standard people have come across with plans, but they're in trouble. Bond & Share, Engineers', and Commonwealth have said it isn't constitutional and it isn't necessary, and we're doing what is needed, and why doesn't the SEC itself produce a plan.

H

American Trade Scans Postwar Defense Needs

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The United States must prepare for an economic as well as for a political and military, defense of the New World in the event of a German victory in the war, according to the consensus of official trade experts here.

Although the question of strengthening American land, air, and sea defenses is the leading topic today, both the White House and the State Department are increasingly concerned with the threat to United States economy contained in a German victory and the subsequent imposition of Nazi trade practices upon a large part of the European continent.

Many officials hold that the repercussions of such a change would not only be felt by the United States directly in the loss of important European markets but that every pressure would be brought upon Latin America to enter the German economic orbit, thus indirectly striking a blow at this country.

If Germany Should Win?

Having seen the forcefulness of the Nazi trade drive in Latin America prior to the outbreak of the war, trade experts here point out that a victory over Britain and France would place Germany in a position to launch a Blitzkrieg for control of Latin America's economic and political life.

Germany, it is said, would be able to bring great pressure upon Latin America for two reasons. In the first place, the nations of Western Europe are among the heavies suppliers of industrial goods to Latin America. These exports are paid for, in return, by heavy European purchases of Latin-American agricultural and mineral products.

Having secured control of all Western and Central European trade, Germany would be in a position to demand a Latin-American trade monopoly under the threat of so curtailing purchases there that an economic collapse would be almost inevitable, it is held.

In the second place, the existence of large, strong, and highly articulate German colonies in most of the important Latin-American countries could be used not only as a trade lever, but also as a threat to Latin-American internal stability in the event that a nation there pursued anti-Nazi or pro-democratic policies.

Detailed Plans Rumored

According to one, as yet unsubstantiated, report now current in diplomatic circles here, Nazi efficiency has gone so far as to work out, to the last detail, plans for the establishment of puppet governments in each of the Latin-American nations. The way for this would be paved, according to the report, by internal troubles caused by German minorities.

In this connection, it is recalled here that only last week one South American country instituted repressive action against what were described as German "Fifth Column" activities there.

That the United States would suffer severely from even a partial German monopoly of the Latin-American industrial market is apparent from figures showing that many an important United States concern is kept going by the 10 per cent of its profits derived from Latin-American sales. Coupled with decreases in American sales in Europe and the Far East, which would also be expected to follow a German victory, the loss of Latin-American markets would be disastrous, it is felt.

Japan's Attitude Watched

Since the possibility exists that Japan may eventually move into the Netherlands Indies, thereby endangering American imports of tin and rubber, officials here are all the more anxious that this country participate more fully in the development of Latin American resources. They point out that with hard work and plenty of money, the United States could assure itself of sufficient tin in Bolivia and rubber in Brazil.

That Latin America also felt itself menaced by the course of events in Europe was re-emphasized this week end when the 21 member-nations of the Pan American Union condemned the German invasion of the Low Countries in one of the greatest examples of new world solidarity ever shown. The declaration said:

The American republics, in accord with the principles of international law and in application of the resolutions adopted in their inter-American conferences, consider unjustifiable the ruthless violation by Germany of the neutrality and sovereignty of Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg.

In paragraphs four and five of the Ninth Resolution of the meeting of Foreign Ministers held at Panama in 1939 entitled "Maintenance of International Activities in Accordance with Christian Morality," it was established that the violation of the neutrality or the invasion of weaker nations as a measure in the conduct and success of war warrants the American republics in protesting against this infraction of international law and the requirements of justice.

The American republics, therefore, resolve to protest against the military attacks directed against Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, at the same time making an appeal for the re-establishment of law and justice in the relations between countries.

The pertinent sections of the Panama Resolution referred to said that the governments of the American republics:

"Consider the violation of the neutrality or invasion of weaker nations as an unjustifiable measure in the conduct and success of war and;

"Undertake to protest against any warlike act which does not conform to international law and dictates of justice."

Basis for Accord Seen

The unanimity with which the New World, whether of Anglo-Saxon or Latin origin, is viewing the European conflict is seen here as affording an ideal foundation upon which to build not only the military, but also the economic defenses of the New World.

Those closest to the formulation of America's foreign trade policy warn, however, that just as the United States now seems to be recognizing that the Atlantic and the Pacific are not perfect defenses, so it must realize that in order to forestall any possible German economic drive in Latin America it must be willing to make some sacrifices.

These sacrifices are seen as a lowering of trade barriers in certain instances, the continuation of the Good Neighbor policy despite such jolts as the expropriation of American-owned property in Mexico, and perhaps the eventual extension of large credits to Latin America for the development there of resources which this country needs and which now must be supplied from other parts of the world.

Housemothers Hold Conference, First in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Eighty-five women from four universities took part in a Housemothers' conference at Syracuse on May 16—the first one of its kind to be held in the Nnited States. They were Head Residents, House mothers and Student Deans from St. Lawrence, Cornell, Rochester and Syracuse Universities, who came at the call of the Chaperones' Club of Syracuse, encouraged by Dr. M. Eunice Hilton, Dean of Women.

Years ago the housemother was a nonentity, someone who ordered food for you (and prepared it if the cook left "without notice"); a pleasant person who got into her best frock and stood "on the line" at your house receptions and was generally seen but not heard. The Greek letter groups could hire and fire (and still do on some campuses) and they made life so uncertain for her that she couldn't call her job her own. Today, all that has changed.

The up-to-the-minute Head Resident is a personnel worker in one of the most difficult and exacting fields in the country. She must be acceptable to the Dean of Women as well as accepted by the active or alumnae group of a sorority or fraternity.

On many a college campus she cannot be "laid off" when a group decides she is too particular to be pleasant company; but may be retained—at the request of the Dean—even over the group's enthusiastic veto.

The students attending the all-day session were members of Dean Hilton's School for Student Deans—another "first-of-its-kind" in the United States. They act as Head Residents in the 36 living centers of the University, holding weekly seminars with their Dean. They are working for their Masters' and Doctors' degrees at Syracuse University.

Californian Young Republicans Pledge Political Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—America puts more trust in its youth, and gives young persons more opportunities to take part in Government than any other country in the world, according to the seventh annual convention of Young Republicans of California, which recently spent much time contrasting the political situation in the United States with conditions in other countries. The convention outlined determined plans to take greater advantage of the opportunities they have.

In a keynote address, Palmer K. Larson, Sioux Falls, S. D., urged young people to exercise their constitutional privileges, not only by voting, but by taking active part in political organizations.

Predicting a Republic majority in California's delegation to the House of Representatives, Virgil Chapman of Sacramento, retiring President of the Young Republicans said, "We had four out of the 20 seats, picked up four more at the last election, and we'll make it a majority this time."

Along with the newly elected president, Joe Crail, the Young Republicans elected as Vice-Presidents Fred Felton, Stockton; Arthur Louder, San Francisco; George Harter, San Jose; Lester McElwain, Alameda, and Cletus J. Owens, Los Angeles. Other officers included Eleanore Nettle, San Mateo, Secretary; Wilmo Loring, San Bernardino, Assistant Secretary; Russell Bergmann, San Francisco, Treasurer; James Hulbert Jones, Los Angeles, Assistant Treasurer; R. W. Mosher, Jr., Corning, Chairman; John M. Lee, Sacramento, Sergeant-at-Arms; Howard Levine, Los Angeles, General Counsel.

Mother's Day at Gardenia Time

Dahlgren

'Open House' at Florida Festival

Over twelve thousand persons enjoyed the Mother's Day gift this year at Cypress Gardens, Fla. The unusually late bloom of gardenias brought a combination of the festival and Mother's Day. Martha Mitchell, of Winter Haven, and Betty Mandlecorn, of Orlando, pick basket after basket of the fragrant flowers as presents for the garden's visitors.

Captain Who Took Byrd to Antarctic Gives Account of Events 'Down Under'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Returned from Antarctica, Capt, Isak Lystad of the U. S. S. North Star and his crew are entertaining Seattle audiences with accounts of what they found and how they fared "down under." Meanwhile the ship and crew are preparing for the annual sailing to the other extreme of the earth as the Government's familiar "school ship" with supplies for Point Barrow and way points in the Arctic.

As Captain Lystad told the story at a recent Community Council luncheon, the first stop of the North Star after leaving the Panama Canal, where they were joined by Admiral Byrd, was at Pitcairn Island, which they visited because of its historic interest revived in "Mutiny on the Bounty." On New Year's Eve they sailed into Dunedin, New Zealand, where they were greeted with broadcasting and bagpipes. This was their last stop before Little America.

Four days after they left port they got into the ice. There was much of it but it was not heavy. They would be in it for three or four hours and then in open water again for another three or four hours. They saw icebergs 10 miles long but "none forty miles long."

Ice Barrier "Wonderful"

On January 10 they sighted the great ice barrier. Although the Captain was uninspired by Antarctic icebergs, this ice wall was a wonderful sight, a wall of ice 200 feet high which seemed to have no opening at all. Being a Norwegian from Trondheim, Captain Lystad said he could not resist a mental observation that it was the Norwegian Amundsen who saw it first.

After running into a gale, they came to a break in the ice, a little bay four miles deep, where they established their base, 600 miles from the South Pole, seven miles away from the former base of Little America. They tied the ship up in an ice cleft, which was as good as a dock, by lowering beams which would freeze and anchor them there.

Here the most exciting event of their weeks of unloading was landing the famous big 27-ton snow cruiser. It had not been so difficult to load it where it could be driven off at deck level, but here they were obliged to build a bridge by putting three 60-foot timbers from ship to "shore" and laying heavy planks across. Dr. Thomas C. Poulter designer of the craft was driving it when right in the middle of its course the planks broke. Dr. Poulter immediately "gave it the gas," and it shot ahead and did not stop for a mile and a half.

They discharged their cargo in record time, and on Jan. 24 left on their way to establish the second base which was to be south of South America. It was getting late in the fall to enter these waters and the most difficult part of their trip was now experienced. There was more land and rocks to encounter here, and they sailed without charts, never knowing when they might encounter rocks under the surface.

Anchorage Hard to Find

Gales in this country could blow 50 miles an hour and often did. When the expedition decided on a base it was difficult to find anchorage as the ocean bottom was smooth rock. Icebergs floated past, and the vessel was compelled to pull anchor and move out of the way until they passed.

Their only way of discharging 1,200 tons of cargo and an army truck was by means of the ship's little gas boat and scow. In landing a big airplane they built a raft on three life boats.

On March 21 they were ready to sail and in 24 hours were out of the ice. Captain Lystad said, "We had never seen so pretty a day as that. We had done what was expected of us and were bringing the ship back with hardly a scratch." The North Star will return at the close of the Antarctic sojourn to bring the expedition home.

Police Protect Mosley From English Crowd

LONDON, May 20 (AP) — An angry crowd smashed Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley's public address system and broke up a political meeting at Middleton yesterday when he attempted to speak.

Club-swinging police protected Sir Oswald from the crowd and escorted him to his car.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Third Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8 p. m., May 28.

Ontario

London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Oakville: Gregory Theater, 8:30 p. m., May 31.

Sarnia: Collegiate Institute and Technical School Auditorium, Wellington Street, 8:15 p. m., May 31

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Avenue United Church, 729 St. Clair Avenue West, 8 p. m., May 30.

England

Cheshire

Birkenhead: Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 17.

Lancashire

Blackpool: Grand Theater, 3 p. m., June 16.

Yorkshire

Halifax (Second Church): Church Edifice, Aked's Road 7:30 p. m., June 20.

Pudsey: Picture House, 3 p. m., June 9.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrews Grand Hall Berkley Street, 8 p. m., June 21.

United States

California

Fillmore: Fillmore Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 26.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.

Connecticut

Norwich: Universalist Church, 148 Broadway, 8 p. m., May 30.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 31.

Elmhurst: York Community High School, West Street and Charles Road, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Broadway, 8 p. m., May 28.

Kankakee: Church Edifice, 240 South Chicago Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.

Indiana

Auburn: Assembly Room, Court House, South entrance, 8 p. m., May 27.

Kansas

Marysville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 31.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Maine

Augusta: All Souls Unitarian Church, State and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., May 31.

Gardiner: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., May 27.

Massachusetts

Framingham: Dennison Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., May 31.

Lowell: First Congregational Church, Merrimack Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26

Milford: John C. Lynch High School Auditorium, Milford High School, 8 p. m., May 28.

Somerville: West Somerville Congregational Church, College Avenue, West Somerville, 8 p. m., May 28.

Ware: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

Michigan

Grand Rapids (First Church): East Grand Rapids High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Houghton: Houghton High School, Houghton Avenue at Quincy Street, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Denfield High School Auditorium, Forty-fourth Avenue West and Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 12 m., May 31.

St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., May 31.

Montana

Deer Lodge: Orpheum Theater, 8 p. m., May 27.

Havre: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. May 31

New Hampshire

Littleton: Methodist Church, Maine and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., May 31.

Manchester: Franklin Street Congregational Church, 3 p. m., May 26. Radiocast Station WFEA, 1340 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, Bellevue Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School, East Ridgewood Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 28.

Rutherford: Rutherford Senior High School, 54 Elliott Place, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

New York

Binghamton: Mason Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 26.

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

Greenwich: Greenwich Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., May 30.

Kingston: Kingston Central High School, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

Lockport: Emmet Belknap School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 26.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 28.

Olean: Auditorium, Olean High School, West Sullivan Street, between North Third and North Fourth Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

Potsdam: Civic Center, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Spring Valley: Spring Valley High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Ohio

Ashland: McDowell High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

Springfield: High School Auditorium, 700 South Limestone Street, 3 p. m., May 26.

Steubenville: Grant Junior High School, South Fourth and South Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 26.

Oregon

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 27.

The Dalles (auspices Society, Moro, and First Church, The Dalles): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 701 Washington Street, 3 p. m., May 26.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, Lounge Room, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Virginia

Petersburg: Bolling Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 30.

Washington

Aberdeen: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.

Chehalis: Junior High School Auditorium, 2 p. m., May 26.

Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, 8 p. m., May 31.

Wisconsin

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Manitowoc: Lincoln High School Auditorium South end Eighth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

Neillsville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Racine: Church Edifice, Ninth Street and College Avenue, 3 p. m., May 26.

Wauwatosa: Wauwatosa High School Auditorium Wauwautosa and Milwaukee Avenues, 8 p. m., May 28.

West Bend: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sixth Avenue, 8 p. m., May 30.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, June 2, 16.
10:45 a. m. WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.9mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 2.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 2.

New York

Brooklyn — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 2, 16.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on May 26, June 9, 23.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 9, July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 2, 16.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on June 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 16.

Bituminous Coal Act Upheld In U. S. Supreme Court Test

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The 1937 National Bituminous Coal Act, designed to stabilize the industry by fixing minimum prices and regulating marketing, was held constitutional today by the Supreme Court.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the decision that affirmed a ruling in favor of the legislation by a three-judge Federal District Court at Little Rock, Ark.

"The fixing of prices, the proscription of unfair trade practices, the establishment of marketing rules respecting such sales of bituminous coal, constitute regulations within the competence of Congress under the commerce clause," Justice Douglas asserted.

Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds dissented, declaring that "the Act under review is beyond any power granted to Congress."

In a decision two weeks ago the Supreme Court held that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act outlaws any combination by individuals or business organizations "which tempers with price structures."

It previously had held that the Federal and State Governments could regulate the price of milk.

"Judgment of Congress"

"It was the judgment of Congress," Justice Douglas said today, "that price-fixing and the elimination of unfair competitive practices were appropriate methods for prevention of the financial ruin, low wages, poor working conditions, strikes, and disruption of the channels of trade which followed in the wake of the demoralized price structures in this industry.

"If the strategic character of this industry in our economy and the chaotic conditions which have prevailed in it do not justify legislation, it is difficult to imagine what would.

"To invalidate this Act we would have to deny the existence of power on the part of Congress under the commerce clause to deal directly and specifically with those forces which in its judgment should not be permitted to dislocate an important segment of our economy and to disrupt and burden interstate channels of trade."

"That step could not be taken without plain disregard of the Constitution. There are limits on the powers of the States to act as respects these interstate industries."

Anthracite Protest

Constitutionality of the Coal Act was challenged by the Sunshine Anthracite Coal Company of Clarksville, Ark.

It contended among other things that it produced anthracite coal and should not be subject to a bituminous coal measure. The National Bituminous Coal Commission has held, however, that the product should be classified as bituminous.

The Act, an emergency measure due to expire next April 25, imposes an excise tax of 19½ per cent of the sale price of the coal at the mine on producers who do not subscribe to a code regulating marketing.

Administration of the legislation is now under the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department. It was authorized to fix prices after recommendations made by district boards.

Congress passed the law after the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional the 1935 Guffey Act on the ground that it constituted an invalid regulation of wages and hours of labor.

These provisions are now in the new Act.

Price-fixing provisions of the old Act were not passed on by the Court, although four justices approved them. Only two of the four—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone—still are members of the tribunal. Five new Justices have since been appointed.

The Sunshine Company started the litigation in an effort to escape paying $14,748 for taxes assessed.

Enforced Training Discussed by Lodge

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., May 20 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts advocated today a regular United States Army of 750,000 men, while several officers, here for the Third Army maneuvers, said they believed that Americans might be receptive soon to compulsory military training.

Senator Lodge, who is a cavalry reserve captain here for a week's active duty in the war games, said in an interview he thought the Army could reach its present goal of 280,000 by next fall in President Roosevelt's $1,182,000,000 preparedness program.

An Army officer, declining use of his name, said in informal discussion, "I believe they are about ready for compulsory training. The people aren't shocked any more by what happens. They are falling right in line with the President's request for defense funds."

Other officers expressing such a view asserted that a year's Army training for American youths not only would bulwark national defense, but also would aid their physical development and provide valuable courses in mechanical and other professions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—37, experienced accounting department credit man and four years as traveling auditor with General Motors Acceptance Corporation desires position with reliable concern. E. D. Lindstrom, 405 Northwest 13th Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Facing Boston Common—Two or three room apartment, with bath; just renovated; references required. Chp. 5893.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C.—82nd East—7 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; sublet June to Oct., $150 (below unfurnished price). BU. 8-7830.

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WALTER—1386 ST. CATHERINE WEST MONTREAL
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing. HA. 8814

HELP WANTED—MEN

PERMANENT position in N. Y. church for handy man with mechanical knowledge who can paint; state qualifications and experience; references required. Write Box S-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN lecturer wishes a traveling associate who owns and drives her own car. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

KATONAH, N. Y.—7 rooms, garage, new economical country issue, near station, school hour from N. Y. C.; $75. Edwards, Tel Katonah 538.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE, 7th floor front, 1100 square feet, sunshine two sides, price $2.00 per square foot. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston Street, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, for rent, morning hours; reasonable. Phone afternoons only. CH. 4-1009, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; June rates $16; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. F. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—RAILING RESIDENCE CLUB, 2345 Broadway—College students' home, available summer rates; men and women; enjoy comfort in congenial, refined atmosphere; references Trafalgar 7-4463.

N. Y. C., 433 Fort Washington Ave.—Private family offers large front, running water; sunny single, private bath. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

PORTLAND, Maine, 144 Spring St. — Attractive, well-furnished rooms; just redecorated; transient or permanent; rates reasonable. Phone 2-6663.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished housekeeping suites; Frigidaires; some with private bath; also single and double rooms; permanent, transients, walking distance downtown, convenient transportation. 1730 P St., N. W. Mi. 9613.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Rd., N. W. Apt. 103—Bright, cool room in cultured home for refined woman. Col. 8099.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

De Liso Debs
A brilliant new collection of Spectator and Summer Dress-ups by our master designer, Palter De Liso.
8.75
Hylander's
111 WEST 9TH STREET
Our Shoes Are All Nationally Accepted Brands.

Evelyn S. Zebley
3 EAST NINTH STREET
DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

SWP Concord Paint Co.
Complete Line of Unpainted Furniture
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Phone 2-7793 8th and Orange Streets

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

OUR NEW ADDRESS
412 King Street
After 56 years at 507 Market
ALFRED D. PEOPLES HARDWARE
SAME PHONE: 5017

health STORM'S shoes
For Men, Women and Children
NINTH AND KING STREETS
. . . ON THE CORNER

AVENUE MEN'S SHOP
414 DELAWARE AVENUE
Exclusive Haberdashery
Custom Made Clothes
STETSON and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
OPEN EVENINGS

The FABRIC SHOP
Always the Newest in
Silks • Woolens • Cottons
Six East Seventh St. Phone 3-6467

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Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.

$10.00 DU-ART for $6.50
Permanent Wave $5.00. Other Permanents $2.65 up. Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo, Finger Wave with two rolls of curls, 50 cents (except style wave).
Metropolitan Beauty Shop
617 7th St. N. W. Me. 5674

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
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BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY TH. LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

Rinzo
Sports Wear with a Difference
Distinctive Apparel for Every Occasion
43 Main Street

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

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Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
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Successor to N. L. Fellows Co.
Cleaning
Pressing and Dyeing
of All Kinds—Quality Work
18 Clinton Street Dial 5167

G. S. Seavey & Son
FLORISTS
Let Us Serve You on Memorial Day and Every Day
230 Fourteenth St. Dial 2-1302

LARGAY'S
Select your suit for Father's Day at "Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
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"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
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WARD BROS
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JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME.

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

The Home Dairy, Inc.
Pasteurized
Milk and Cream
Produced on our own farm
Dial 20723 1757 Washington Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

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INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Furnishing a Camp or Cottage

See us for the glassware, silverware, dinnerware, beds, mattresses, towels, kitchenware and the many other things that will mean so much to your pleasure and comfort this summer.

Forteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
The store keyed to Maine living
PORTLAND, MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
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Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

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Endicott Furniture Co.
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Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
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SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
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Insurance
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May We Serve You
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Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

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of All Kinds
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That emphasize color to its fullest extent!
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Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
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682 Elm Street Phone 8001

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MANCHESTER
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Central and Franklin Streets

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Baskets filled with variety of lovely plants that will blossom all summer.
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See Our New
TROPICAL WORSTEDS
$27.50
Other Suits
$15 to $57.50

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Spring Lubrication
Now is the time to put your car in readiness for Spring and Summer driving. Buy Goodrich Tires here.
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Lovely Basket and Tubs of fine plants that will blossom all summer. Let us fill your Porch Boxes. Make your selection now Careful attention given each order.
Stache
FLORIST
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Fine Silver for the Bride
A watch or nice piece of Jewelry for the Graduate
Make your choice now, we will save it for you.
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Calling ALL!
For Shoes of Quality, Style and Moderate Prices for ALL the Family
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Newest Fashion Creations
See Our Three-Piece Suits
Smart Dresses
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ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Prices Right on Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery
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Taylor Made, Queen Quality
Correctly Fitted
SHAINES BOOT SHOP

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

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A famous, nationally known refrigerator with highest quality construction, at a new, surprisingly low price.
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Tires, Tubes and Accessories
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Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

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BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Choice Meats Fresh Fruits
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Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS
of All Kinds at
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Phone 844 906 Main Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

Use **DIPLOMA**-CY
Select Your
Graduation Frocks
FROM
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
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WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

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G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

1017 E. Main Street
Dial 2-5765
Opposite Post Office

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

A. R. MINTON Inc.
FRESH and CURED MEATS
POULTRY - EGGS
24 EAST CAMPBELL AVENUE
Phone 2-7205 Quick Service

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Greeting Cards, Gifts and Complete Line Stationery
for All Occasions
JACKSON STATIONERY COMPANY
Shop 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.
Dial 2-8661

SAVE AT
Sears
13 Church Ave. S. E. in Roanoke, Va.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

You Can Get a Good Meal Here for 50c
OUR CHARCOAL BROILED STEAK IS SPECIAL!
RICHARD RESTAURANT
W. B. and L. E. Richard, Proprietors
106 HIGH STREET

VIA
Chicago Beauty Shop
for
Permanent Loveliness
Shampoo and Hairstyle with each wave
DIAL 9325

VIRGINIA LAUNDRY
DIAL 4393
170 Chestnut St., Morgantown, W. Va.
ALL KINDS OF LAUNDRY SERVICE
"Better Service" Our Slogan
LET US SERVE YOU

Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete service, washing, lubrication.
Esso
Telephone 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELENA RUBINSTEIN'S
Delightful Apple Blossom Sequence—the famous cologne as well as face powder and bath—luxurious.
Available at
Robinson's

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smartness Prevails in our
Women's Apparel and Accessories
Bryson Graham
COMPANY, LIMITED
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

Chas. L. McKinley
Plumbing, Heating, and Tinsmithing Service
Office
43 Bessemer Street Night Calls
Opp. Post Office Terminal 7,1901
4,0274 3,4880

IT'S GARDEN TIME—
See our display of Garden Supplies
W. A. RANKIN LTD.
410-416 BANK STREET

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
234 BANK STREET 2-5777

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

LA. 1151 LA. 1151
For Quality
Send Your Dry Cleaning to
BAKER BROS.
LIMITED
Cleaners and Dyers
Rugs, Furniture, Curtains, Drapes Beautifully Cleaned
STORAGE
109 VAUGHAN ROAD TORONTO

SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs)
ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
(With or Without Machines)
$4—$10
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair HY. 0404
Open Tuesday and Thursday Evenings

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

ALLAN FURS
Genuine COLD STORAGE
100% Protection for Your
FURS
RESTYLING AND REPAIRING AT REASONABLE PRICES
510 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD HY 4040

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Storage is Fully Protected at
Maple Leaf Cleaners
AD. 7411
Ask for
Personal Service Operator No, 3
(MRS. J. CORLETT)

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

Your Furs Need Our
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance and Expert Care
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
1193 Phillips Square Belair 3466
Over 15 Years at This Same Address

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, and All Electrical Appliances.
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Electric Ironing Machines Rented
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS
SOUVENIR MINIATURES
Painted from life or photographs
Likeness a Speciality
GRACE CRESWELL
Asso. of Royal Society of Miniature Painters, etc. 13, St. Georges Square, London, S. W. 1. VIC. 3306

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
GOOD COMPANIONS now welcome passing or permanent guests of all ages. Reasonable, quiet, comfortable and central. Good meals optional. Miss Bannister, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. PAD. 3389.

BOOKS
"Beams in the Darkness"—Reuben Pogson, (Poems of Encouragement) 3d each, 2/6 dozen, Guardian Press, Guardian House, London, E.17.

DRESSMAKING
"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion
SOFT TAILORING a Speciality
223a, Upper Richmond Rd. Tel.: PUTney 4216

LONDON, 17, Callow Street, S. W. 3.
BARBARA BANHAM
Coats and gowns made to measure. West End experience. Reasonable charges. FLA. 4622

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. Margaret Grieve, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington, 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, good cut; own materials made up, 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING
J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas., 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. Promptness, neatness, accuracy.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON, 95 Grove End Gardens, N. W. 8 (overlooking gardens)—Furnished, 4 rooms (3 large), kitchen; all modern conveniences, very light, quiet, telephone. Box W-1568, BCM/CSM, London.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOME SHARING
LONDON. Ten minutes from Kensington High Street—Happy home with board offered to young business woman; 25/- weekly inclusive. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE
FOR GARDEN-LOVERS ONLY
Freehold Architect's designed house, built 1901. "THE RADLETT," HERTS, having unique Dell Garden, Rockery, Garden perfect condition, with Chip Shot Golf during Summer months. Visit essential. Squash Court constructed in Timber Barn, date 1720. 1¼ acres. House 54 ft. long, facing South. Loggia. Dining Room 15 ft. x 16 ft. Lounge 28 ft. long. 4 Bedrooms. Dressing Room. Good Kitchen. Scullery. Covered outhouses. 5 minutes main line station. Electric. Gas. Main water.

INSURANCE
All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES
LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 103 Portobello Road
North Kensington

OFFICE SUPPLIES
CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., LTD., 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C. 4. City 4521.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
P. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.e.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
LONDON—Lady offers one or two well furnished rooms. Full or partial board. C. H. W. Gardens facing river. Trains and buses near. Terms from 3½ gns. p. w. Tel.: Renown 1757 or Box W-1566, BCM/CSM, London.

SEVENOAKS, Kent—Private hostel for people seeking temporary rest; Christian Scientists especially welcome; moderate charges. Mrs. A. M. Brown, Sunningdale, 130, London Rd., Phone Sevenoaks 695.

POST VACANT
WINDERMERE—Lady help wanted; willing give companionship and care; light household duties; ample free time. Box W-1564, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED
ENGLISH LADY wishes for post as companion—cheerful, active, domesticated, good musician, willing to help with cooking or housekeeping. Box W-1562, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY seeks post companion-housekeeper; experienced; willing drive car; used to responsibility; London preferred. Box W-1569, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARY—Shorthand-typist, experienced private and office; reliable; desires post; would consider part time. Box W-960, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET
KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W 14—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WEstern 8758.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON — Kensington — Comfortable furnished rooms, double or single; quiet, homely; some meals, if required; near Christian Science church. 45 Russell Rd., Western 0881.

LONDON Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1.—Bed-sitting rooms from 14/6; fitted gas rings; meals by arrangement. Victoria 3308.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

SERVICE SUITES

A PERFECT NO-TROUBLE HOME
An ideal for a NIGHT or a YEAR for visitors and those on "leave." Reduced terms. Completely self-contained FLATLETS and SUITES with EVERY convenience. Moderately priced, pleasing catering. From 25/- all inclusive. 8 Lancaster Gate, London. W 2 Pad. 8205-6-7

TEACHERS POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, L. R. A. M. piano, L.R.A.M. singing, requires post September as music mistress. Write Box W-1563, BCM/CSM, London

TEA ROOMS

Meet for lunch or tea at:
THE MONTROSE
43 New Oxford Street, London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LONDON West Norwood, 15 Uffington Road —Attractive well built house for sale or would let; price £750 or offer; rent £65 exclusive; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, H. & C.; usual offices; lease 67 years unexpired; vacant possession. Keys at Veryard & Yates, 373, Norwood Road, S. E. 27.

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea London. Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS — French and German; mss., commercial, etc. R. O. Gercke, F.I.L., F.I.S.T., 59a St. Ann's Hill, London, S.W.18. Battersea 3006.

WOOLS

WOOLS—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTING WOOL in service colours.
G. CANNON, 176, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

TAGNEY & RANDELL
Limited

Tailors
10 Symons Street, SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1.
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Military Uniforms
Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Makers of
Fine Quality Leather Goods
High Grade Luggage
SLO 8969 EST. 1870

FURS
of Reliable Quality from
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 Maddox St., London, W. 1
Tel. MAYfair 2440
Expert advice given for the remodelling and repairing of FURS. Cold Storage
TAILOR MADES
to order and ready-to-wear

CHAS. HAYWARD
Hair Specialist

All kinds of artistic hairwork executed
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W. 2
Bayswater 2615

Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

ALAN McAFEE, LTD.
38 Dover St., London, W. 1.
Ladies' and Men's
SPORTS SHOES
and
RIDING BOOTS

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

SPECIAL SPRING OFFERS!
Costumes to measure...5½ gns.
Silver Foxes from ....5½ gns.
R.W.&I. PUDDICOMBE
of Leytonstone, Ley. 1124, and of Woodford, Buc. 2216

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0052

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
16, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E.19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes. S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker'S
Telephone Ealing 0567
HOSIERY, DRAPERY
CURTAIN FABRICS
WINDOWS FITTED COMPLETE
134-136 Northfield Avenue West Ealing. W. 13.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
IRISH LINENS
and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods High Class Fishing Tackle. Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
for Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedstead Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
C. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

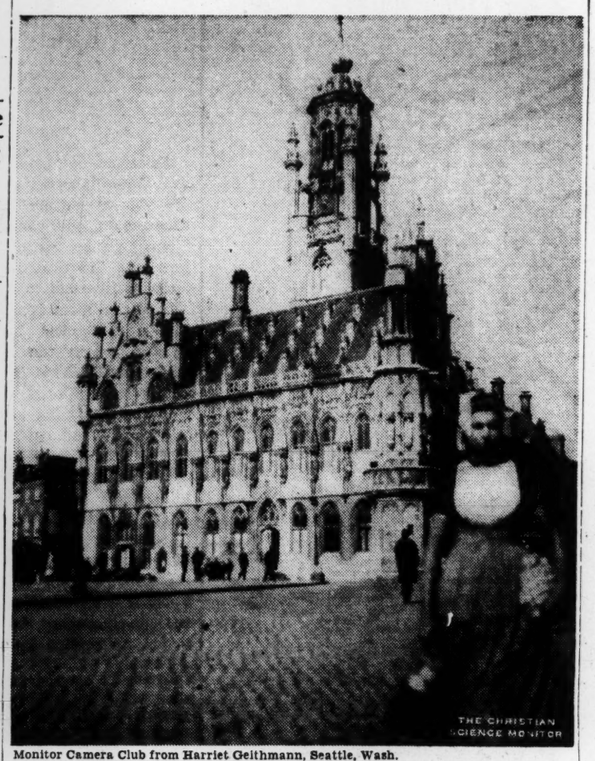
STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
36 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road } Dublin
Main St., Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin St., Carlow
93 Clanbrassil St., Dundalk
112 O'Connell St., Limerick

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Daily Features Page


Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Geithmann, Seattle, Wash.

Gothic Town Hall of Middleburg, Zeeland

A view of the city taken in more peaceful times. Last week Middleburg was severely bombarded by the German invaders.

Geographical Oddities

Japan to North America

If a seaplane were to take off from Paramushiru, northernmost island of the Japanese group, and fly straight eastward across the Pacific, Americans would have no opportunity for an international good-will celebration. The plane would contact the Pacific Coast of North America on the coast of British Columbia. And if the flight were continued straight on over Canada, the entire route across Canada would be about 200 miles north of Quebec.

On the other hand, if a similar good-will flight were to be made eastward across the Pacific from Taiwan, southernmost of the main group of Japanese islands, it, too, would miss the United States altogether. It would contact the North American seacoast in Mexico about 1,000 miles south of San Diego.

Dehydrated Nevada

Several vast areas in Nevada are uninhabited by human beings, and will probably so remain because of a climate too hostile for ordinary endurance. In these districts the atmosphere is so completely dehydrated that it absorbs moisture from the body faster than it is possible to replace it.

To survive at all, the few travelers who have ventured into these sun-bitten wastes must drink from five to seven gallons of water every 24 hours. Even then they are constantly uncomfortable from thirst, parched mouths and nostrils, and the inability of the tear glands to keep pace with loss of moisture from the eyes.

Added to this is a daily temperature range that may soar to 120 and 125 degrees (F.) at midday, and drop to freezing at night!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aly Maher Pasha (ä'-lē mä'-hir pä'-shä) — Premier of Egypt.

Bachke, H. H. (bäk'-ĕ)— Norwegian Minister to Paris.

Fornebu (fôr'-nĕ-bo͞o)— German air base near Oslo, Norway.

Izvestia (ĭzy-vyä'-styĕ-yĕ)— the y's in the first three syllables denote that the preceding consonants are pronounced with the front of the tongue near the hard palate)—Soviet Government newspaper. Means "news, information."

Jinnah, Mohamad Ali (mo͞o-häm'-ȧd ä'-lē jĭn'-ä) — President of the All-India Moslem League.

Loudon, Dr. Alexander (lô'-o͞o-do͞on; o͞o is a diphthong)— Netherlands Minister to the United States.

Talboada, Diogenes (dyō'-hȧ-nās täl'-bō-ä'-thä)— Argentina's Minister of the Interior.

Thyssen, Fritz (frĭts tĭs'-ĕn) —Exiled German coal and steel king who helped to finance the rise of the Nazi party in Germany.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

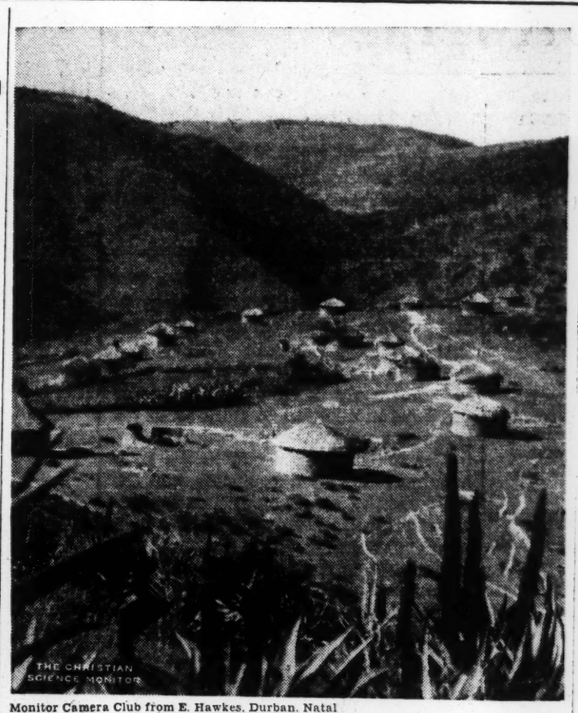
Dardanelles (där'-dȧ-nĕlz') —Narrow strait between Europe and Turkey.

Galapagos (gä-lä'-pä-gōs)— Strategic islands in Ecuadorean waters of the Pacific, under recent discussion as a possible base for a German-Ecuadorean air line.

Lulea (lü'-lē-ō') — Swedish port through which iron ore is shipped to Germany.

Salonika (sä'-lō-nē'-kȧ)— Greek seaport, and terminus of a strategic railway line into Bulgaria.

Key: ȧle, chȧotic, cȧre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.


Monitor Camera Club from E. Hawkes, Durban, Natal

Not Part of the Maginot Line!

The structures are actually native huts, near Butterworth, Cape Province, South Africa.

In Lighter Vein

Young Businessman

A friend was making a call. "Here, Johnny, is an apple. Divide it politely with your sister."

"How shall I divide it politely, sir?"

"Why, give the larger part to her."

Johnny thought a moment, then handed the apple to his little sister. "Here, sis, you divide it politely."

Closing the Conversation

Two men, both noted for their caution when it came to money, met in the street.

"Well, well," said one, "fancy running into you like this. I was just looking for someone to lend me 10 shillings."

"Is that so?" replied the other. "Well, you've got a nice day for it."—Tit-Bits.

Generous?

Father (after visit to son at college): "Enjoyed my visit, son. Good-by and write home often."

Son: "Thanks, father, that's mighty generous of you!"

Daily Quotation

JOY does not happen. It is the inevitable result of certain lines followed and laws obeyed, and so a matter of character.—M. B. BABCOCK.

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Skywriting" Is Done by Aviators?

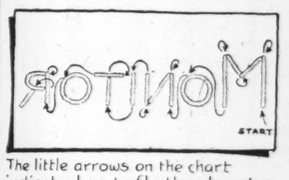
Aviators who zoom up to an altitude of two or three miles to write a trade name or slogan in white smoke against a blue sky must be superlative flyers. And the ship they fly must be able to perform smoothly in the rarefied upper air.

The equipment for making the smoke trail includes a special tank in the forward cockpit for carrying a light grade of paraffin oil for smoke making. This oil contains a secret chemical to make the smoke hold together in the air and not diffuse too rapidly. An engine pump forces this oil into a specially enlarged exhaust pipe, where the heat turns it into a dense white smoke. The flow of oil is turned on and off by the aviator as needed, but he must remember that there will be a twenty-foot trail of smoke after he shuts off the valve.

Before starting, the aviator draws a chart of what he is to write and attaches it to his instrument board. The writing on this chart is reversed, the way it would look in a mirror, because he will be above and behind his writing as he makes it, but it is read from below.

Ready for the writing, he takes off and climbs 10,000 to 15,000 feet, seeking an air level that is relatively free from air pockets and upward currents that would tend to spoil the smoke-writing.

Since the backwash or blast of air from the plane's propeller would act as an effective but disastrous "eraser," the aviator must be very careful never to cross his own trail. To avoid doing so, he climbs constantly as he spells out



The little arrows on the chart indicate how to fly the plane to get into position for each new stroke in the sky-written word.

his message, forming each succeeding letter fifty feet or so above the letter just completed.

Contrary to the opinion of some, stunt flyers do not necessarily make the best skywriters. The work is not particularly dangerous, for essentials of skywriting include calm, clear weather and an excellent plane. The ability to fly with beautiful precision is more important as a qualification for skywriting than are daring and recklessness. However, so specialized is the talent required that you probably could count the number of expert skywriters on the fingers of one hand. —W. P. Keasbey

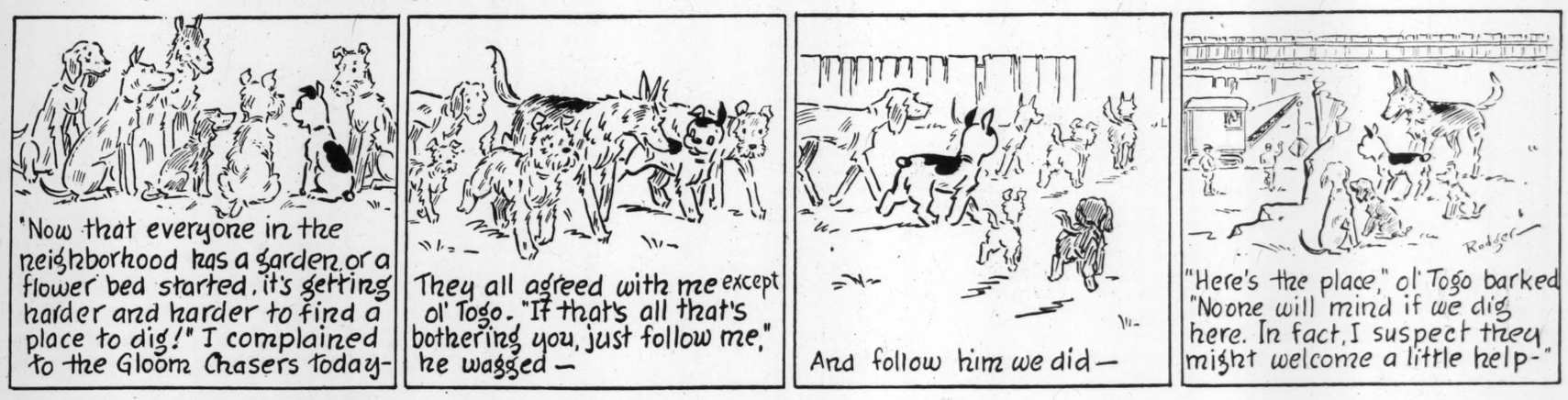
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Treasure Expedition?*

By LE PELLEY

WELL! THAT'S SOME LETTER! THEN THERE IS BURIED TREASURE ...
...THERE'S BURIED SOMETHING. !
BUT WHAT'LL WE DO? THE MAP DISAPPEARED
BUT THAT COPY YOU WERE MAKING .... THERE MAY BE ENOUGH ON THAT!
ANYWAY, LET'S SEE MR. LANEY... HE'LL KNOW WHAT TO DO...
HE'S GOOD AT HISTORY TOO... MAYBE THAT'LL HELP!
I HOPE HE'LL WANT TO GO ON A TREASURE EXPEDITION..
WELL.. I NEVER HEARD OF ANY SUCH THING AS SALES RESISTANCE AGAINST TREASURE EXPEDITIONS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Place!*

By RODGERS


"Now that everyone in the neighborhood has a garden or a flower bed started, it's getting harder and harder to find a place to dig!" I complained to the Gloom Chasers today-
They all agreed with me except ol' Togo. "If that's all that's bothering you, just follow me," he wagged—
And follow him we did—
"Here's the place," ol' Togo barked "No one will mind if we dig here. In fact, I suspect they might welcome a little help-"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Question About That*

By THE HAGERS

LET'S SEE WHAT TOM WILL HAVE TO SAY ABOUT HIS QUIZ PROGRAM TODAY.
PINTAIL'S GR
WHEN I DREW NEAR HIS GROCERY STORE, I FOUND HIM LOCKING HIS FRONT DOOR.
"WHAT, TOM! HAVE WE FAILED YOU AGAIN?" "COME IN," SAID HE. "LET ME EXPLAIN."
"SOLD OUT THIS TIME! YOUR PROGRAM WORKS. I HAVE TO GET MORE GOODS AND CLERKS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Colonel Lindbergh's Ocean

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh seems to think the Atlantic Ocean is wider than when he flew across it in 1927.

He believes, according to his broadcast Sunday night, that "If we [in America] desire peace, we need only stop asking for war."

Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium did not ask for war.

He says:

> We are in danger of war today not because European people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of America but because American people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Europe.

It would require more documentation than Colonel Lindbergh offers to show wherein the American people have tried to interfere with internal affairs of Europe since the World War. In fact, it could be said with more reason that the conflagration in Europe which threatens America today got its start partly because the United States failed to do its part toward consolidating the peace it helped to win.

Colonel Lindbergh does not object to the $1,000,000,000 defense program advanced by President Roosevelt; rather, he approves "reasonable defense forces," including aircraft. Possibly he would recognize that this and most of the $6,000,000,000 spent on defense in the last seven years by the United States are direct costs of the developments in Europe which he thinks offer no threat of invasion to America.

His recipe for security is that the United States take the other nations of the Western Hemisphere under the wings of its air force, presumably whether they like it or not, and make sure that they do not get into wars with European Powers. Does not this sound like meddling with the internal affairs and foreign policies of Latin-American nations?

The essence of Colonel Lindbergh's plea appears to be in this: "Let us turn again to America's traditional role—that of building and guarding our own destiny." What is that destiny? Is it to attempt a selfish and insecure aloofness in the shambles of a world engulfed by hate and rapine? Is it America's traditional role to remain blind to the implications of foreign wars and aggressions until it costs more to protect herself from chaos on her borders and sea-lanes than it would have cost to help preserve a semblance of world order and decency?

"We cannot aid others," the Colonel concludes, "until we have first placed our own country in a position of spiritual and material leadership and strength." Can spiritual leadership result from self-interest that thinks only of its own safety and advantage in the face of an attack on the moral and ethical standards humanity has spent centuries in building?

On Frozen Frontiers

Shackleton called it the last great adventure. But even Admiral Byrd's repeated South Polar quests have found no end to it. For more than a decade now the slim, boyish-looking explorer has been commuting quite regularly back and forth between big and Little America, blazing new trails across the baffling blank spaces on Antarctic maps, traversing with all the mechanized efficiency of modern exploration vast areas of forbidding whiteness hitherto unseen by men.

Because of the daring dimensions aviation has given to polar exploration, the Byrd party charts within the span of a few days a tract its valiant predecessor could hope to encompass only in terms of years, of great physical toil and human privation. Surely Shackleton himself, bucking the pack in the stout Endurance, never dreamed of adventure such as this.

And what of these geographical acquisitions the Admiral hands his countrymen in frosty, blue chunks! Of what potential worth is this itemized terrestrial assortment of "one large peninsula, sixteen islands and a big, 1,150-mile plateau" which he has rummaged from among the paleolithic relics of pre-penguin culture? Even Byrd admits these questions stump him—at the moment. "Of course," he adds, "planes could be flown from South America to Australia and Asia over this route." Perhaps the airplane, the thing that has done the most to unlock these Antarctic secrets, holds also the key to their ultimate use.

Queen Wilhelmina and her family took refuge in London, but the former Kaiser decided to "dig in" where he was. Odd, no one thinks of Berlin as a refuge.

An Outstanding 'Mother'

A Boy Scout troop in Boston did an unusual and touching thing last week in the course of making its annual award of a miniature Scout pin to "the outstanding mother" represented in the group. The award was given, and not through any slip or jest, to George Hatch—who, it was explained, has for three years been both mother and father to his three sons, five to thirteen years old, keeping the home for the boys in addition to working at his trade as a painter.

The token of appreciation for such a father is deeply appropriate, and the boys deserve some commendation for their insight in bestowing it. The incident contains its hint for many a father who, blessed with the aid of a helpmeet, could usefully take a larger share in the interests and responsibilities of family life, rather than "leaving it all to mother."

And now, how about an award for a widowed mother who, typical of many, is filling cheerfully and inspiringly the role of breadwinner as well as homemaker for her brood?

The Embargo on Loans

Sooner or later the Johnson Act, which prohibits loans by citizens of the United States to the Franco-British Allies, was bound to be brought into question. Now the subject has been raised by Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky and some modification is proposed in a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle of North Carolina.

It is appropriate that Mr. May should be the initiator of the discussion, since he is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, and permission of foreign loans is now essentially a matter of defense.

If any act were needed to convince Americans that the safety of their national interests and institutions is bound up in the world order which the Allies are fighting to preserve, the Nazi invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands has surely supplied it. Probably nine out of ten Americans agree in general with Mr. May that "we ought to do everything we can to help the Allies."

Whether "everything we can" includes lending them money, in view of the defaults of the last war, will yet be a subject of debate. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, author of the loan embargo, holds that "the surest way to get into war is to let our money precede us," since "we then go into the struggle to protect our money."

This thesis that America is drawn into war in order to protect the loans of bankers is a hackneyed one. It is time it should be challenged. When the United States entered the last war it had vastly more at stake than money. If anyone doubts that or thinks the decision then was a foolish one, let him ask himself if he would rather have lived the last twenty years in the kind of a world militaristic terrorism has created in Czechoslovakia, Poland, or Norway.

No, the United States already has more at stake in the war in Europe than any loans it is likely to make to belligerents. If America is drawn into the war, money will be a minor, almost negligible, factor. Yet money now, in the form of aid to the Allies, might be a major factor in ending the war before it reaches areas where the United States is obliged to defend itself.

My Hat!

Britain has had a "hat week," whose object was to educate the public "in the importance of hats in social and business life." Time is being no kinder to the hatters now than he was to Alice's Hatter, who complained that: "He won't do a thing I ask"; for Time has apparently ordained that his progress should be saluted by removal of hats, and more and more of the bare-headed brigade attend his passing.

Undoubtedly, too, many of those who do wear hats are yet ignoring all considerations but mere comfort. Were it otherwise, business men would scarcely have turned in large numbers from the "topper" and the "bowler" to the "felt," thus dispensing with the advantage of suggesting the hard head by the hard hat. Again, the popular "felt" is, socially, a bad hat: To raise it in greeting permits of no graceful and airy action, but necessitates a smash-and-grab raid upon the crown.

There are, of course, some who still recognize that the "tile" is not merely a protection against weather, but the coping of dignity. But whether the hatters will succeed in adding to this minority is doubtful—in spite of the example set by the ladies.

Sailors, Take Warning

Barnum Brought Me Over

The Prince of Press Agents—XII

Going to Russia is rather a figure of speech. What really happened was that the Greatest showed at Kattowitz, in German Silesia. Near by there is, or was before the Versailles Treaty tore up the map of Europe, an international bridge with a chain slung across its middle. Up to this chain a German sentinel paced stolidly from the bridge head and then turned back. On the other side of the chain a somber-bearded Russian soldier did ditto. When the Muscovite back was turned we hopped very quietly over the chain and walked—a bit scared—into the kingdom of the Czar. Not very far. The sentry turned, saw us, growled something obviously meaning "Scram." We did.

The following day a small sight-seeing party of us crossed the Russian frontier again, this time armed with temporary passports secured from a consul in Kattowitz. At the border two immense and haughty officers looked us carefully over, checked our persons with the descriptions in the permits—and then waved us brusquely into an unpainted, cheerless waiting-room. A half-hour later, one of them strode into the room and, in bad German and with worse manners, said the passports were not in order. The eyes of one of the women were blue whereas, according to the passport, they should have been brown, or perhaps it may have been the other way round, I forget.

Ungracious permission was given for the rest of the party to walk around the village for an hour. The woman with the offending eyes must stay in the waiting-room until the party returned from its exciting tour of the wretchedly squalid hamlet with its dull-eyed peasants' huts sprawled along the single unpaved, muddy street.

Parenthetically, it should be observed that this passion for sight-seeing on the part of us three was in general regarded by the bona fide circus troupers as evidence of our inferiority. "Tourist" is the acme of scorn around a show lot. For all the average circus showman saw of Europe during the five years' tour on the Continent, he might almost as well have stayed in Hoboken. Perhaps this peculiarity is not confined to show people.

With all our sight-seeing, however, a couple of seasons with the circus, trekking across a half dozen countries, found Emil Tempel rather fed up with it all. His restless nature discovered it monotonous. Casually he told us one day that he was leaving for Africa. Two months later I received a letter from Luderitzbucht. He had a job managing a trading store for the natives in that desolate region of German West Africa and nonchalantly suggested my joining him there. Years later, in New York, as I was breakfasting in the Friars' Club, a friend sat down at my table. He told me he had just come back from Luderitzbucht, where he had been trying to rejuvenate a worked-out gold mine. At the name Luderitzbucht I pricked up my ears. No matter how often one says it, the fact remains it is always a bit exciting to be reminded how small this old world is. My friend had met Tempel out there, remembered him well.

The paths of Theodore Bauer, of most affectionate memory, and mine were for long destined continually to cross. In my journey from circus to opera I broke into the theatrical world, first as translator of plays for Broadway managers, then as press-agent and once—very briefly—as a producer. Traveling ahead of attractions, I was forever running into city editors and local theater managers who sang the praises of Bauer. There probably never was a press-agent like him. He rarely wrote a line himself but he was a raconteur without peer and he had a manner that was irresistible: Chesterfieldian touched with that exotic aroma that pervades the true Magyar.

Commonly the tribe of press-agents is poison to local managers but Theodore Bauer was rated by them a prince. Some of this was due to the fascination he exercised upon their better halves. Bearing the cosmopolitan urbanity of Budapest along the Main Streets of the Middle West, he would bend with courtly grace as he lightly kissed the hands of the Op'ry House managers' wives, leaving them thrilled albeit a little flustered at this imported chivalry.

There was something of the "verie parfait, gentil knight" that made Theodore Bauer unique. WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To Be Continued)

U. S. Would Aid Allies but Not Fight

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY

By J. Roscoe Drummond

TOPEKA, KAN.

American opinion is changing about the war. There is a new awareness of how close the war is getting to the United States. There is a deeper concern about its outcome.

There is an instinctive feeling that before long the United States will be giving more positive aid to the Allies.

This sentiment is discernible through the Mid-West, typical barometer of national opinion which the Mid-West almost invariably is. This is grassroots sentiment, not merely editorial page and Pullman car say-so. This is the sentiment expressed by every kind and category of people in and from a dozen States with whom a travelling correspondent would have occasion to mingle.

This rapid and radical change in opinion does not mean that the American people have suddenly gone pro-war. It does not mean that keeping out of war is a discarded hope; it is an earnest hope but is no longer the all-embracing sum-total of public reaction on foreign policy. The fact is that America is not moving nearer to the war but the war is moving nearer to America, and the result is that people everywhere are frankly, realistically, unhesitatingly reappraising their attitude. This appraisal represents a picture different from what I saw when visiting this part of the country only a month ago.

* * *

What is the net effect of this changing public opinion? It is premature to attempt a final answer, but it is apparent that the Nation is horrified at the prospect of a Hitler victory; it is preparing to resist a Hitler victory; it is beginning to feel that American freedom and American security are bound up with an Allied success; it is increasingly open-minded; it is considerably receptive to the idea of giving quick and substantial assistance to Britain and France, and through them to the invaded and terrorized little democracies of Europe—industrial, financial, and technical assistance. If this be unneutral, people are beginning to feel it is pro-American. They recoil at the possibility of sending any armed force to Europe.

This new crystallizing of national opinion is, without pressure and without propaganda, giving to the Government the substance and spirit of national unity on all agreed objectives of foreign policy. The force of events which compelled the President's $1,200,000,000 emergency defense program has brought into being a spontaneous public opinion which is united behind it, which is insuring that American defense will not be permitted to be a partisan issue.

The President is finding that he is neither having to shop nor to plead for national unity. He is finding national unity looking for responsible Presidential leadership—a unity which is capable of showing that a great democracy can move speedily to perfect its defense and capable of supporting the use of its defense in the national interest.

* * *

It is a significant part of the same pattern of changing public opinion that the rank-and-file members of the Republican Party are today moving away from the isolationist mold, although their principal Presidential candidates are not yet moving with them. Alf M. Landon, titular head of the party and its 1936 standard-bearer, sought to bring Republican policy back from extreme isolationism in a nationally broadcast address in Warrensburg, Mo., last week and it is plain that his views closely correspond to the new mood of public thinking.

Of the present war he said: "We do have a vital interest in the survival of these standards of civilization and human rights, which will allow us to pursue peacefully our own manner of life under our own institutions."

Of the future peace he said: "I favor the Republican Party's pledging the United States to collaboration, whenever that may be effectively given, toward the setting up of an economically sound and just peace."

The notable unity both in Congress and in the country behind the defense program does not, of course, extend to all phases of foreign policy and there is little popular and no Republican disposition to so suspend the processes of our two-party system of government as would make possible an authorized coalition Cabinet.

This would, in effect, the Republicans say, concede the election to the Administration and force the Republican Party into the position of joining in breaking the two-term tradition.

* * *

The Republicans also believe that Mr. Roosevelt has brought the United States so near to bankruptcy that unless New Deal fiscal policy is reversed the Nation's vital defense program will be wrecked on the rocks of loose finance.

Finally, they think they can win the election.

In the grave crisis of 1918, Woodrow Wilson once remarked: "The highest and best efficiency has the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

It is evident on every hand that this kind of co-operation is in the making.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The World Has Become One Place"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This Canadian reader has been cheered by certain rather definite signs that certain things are happening to the average man in the American street—and no less on the American farm—as he looks up from his work and sees the trend of events in Europe. This man seldom makes the news-columns, yet he is the heart-beat of the Nation. What used to be said about your distinguished contemporary The Guardian (Manchester) may be said about him, in paraphrase: "What he is thinking today, Congress will say tomorrow!"

If your great people really desire "to give every material aid to those who fight against brute force" short of active participation in said fight—a viewpoint credited to Robert M. Hanes, president of the American Bankers' Association—there are a variety of ways in which that aid may be extended to your neighbor to the north. Others will deal with this problem from the angle of the neutrality law, covering cash-and-carry obligations on Allied purchases of American products, with which to carry on the struggle. This problem is over my rural head, though I sincerely question if the fight against tyranny is really divisible into national compartments. Here, once more, the words of a great American come echoing down the years: "The world has become one place." This is infinitely more applicable in 1940 than in Woodrow Wilson's day.

Now I must quit and get along with my chores; but before I go, I would like to say that the United States Government can extend immensely valuable "material aid" to the Canadian farmers—and through them to the Allied cause—by a strictly friendly and co-operative regulation of export licenses on American farm products. No constructive purpose is to be served by pumping American bread grain into a glutted market for "world wheat," with the aid of the United States Treasury, while Jack Canuck carries 300,000,000 bushels "in the bin" at 30 cents a bushel lower price-level. It's simply not neighborly to do this! If Americans really desire to render "material aid," here is one way. W. P. D.

Toronto

Maybe It's Indiana

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seas and lakes have a way of playing tricks on our eyes, so that we see things which aren't really there. Inhabitants of the Loch Ness region are periodically sighting that lake's notorious monster; inhabitants of the Chicago area are periodically seeing the opposite shore of Lake Michigan.

Your correspondent, whose "Spring Comes to Lake Michigan" occupied the lower right-hand corner of the Monitor's editorial page recently, is among the optically illusioned. From his office on the twenty-ninth floor of a Chicago skyscraper, he reported, he heard the blast of a vessel's whistle in the river below, a sure sign of spring, for it meant that the Great Lakes were once more open for navigation. He looked out over the lake. Yes, all vestiges of the winter's ice had disappeared. "The water was blue and the sky was blue. We could see over the Michigan shore, some seventy-five miles away."

No, not actually. Because of the curvature of the earth, it's a mathematical impossibility to see seventy-five miles from a twenty-ninth story window. According to Table 6 of Bowditch's "American Practical Navigator," an observer would have to be 3,225 feet up to see the horizon seventy-five statute miles away. From a height of 330 feet, which is about the height of a twenty-ninth floor, the maximum visibility is only twenty-four statute miles. At that distance the rim of the earth intercepts the line of vision. A Michigan sand dune, because elevated above the shore line, could be seen at a greater distance; yet even were it as high as 100 feet, its top would drop below the horizon at a distance of thirty-seven miles. From the twenty-ninth floor of a Chicago building, therefore, Michigan seventy-five miles away cannot be seen; or even Michigan at its closest point, at the Indiana line, which is forty miles away southeasterly.

I, too, sometimes look out over the lake and see what looks like the Michigan shore. I can only conclude, however, that I am deceived by cloud banks, mist, or smoke from steamers, or possibly by a mirage.

Winnetka, Ill. JOHN FRASER ROOS

Control of Liquor Profits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your letter writers in a recent issue of the Monitor recommends a policy that would be most sensible; namely, to take the profit out of the liquor traffic, even if we cannot abolish it. There cannot be any disagreement among drys that there ought not to be any profit in the business; yet prohibition does not take the profit out.

We should put the business under continuous inspection, and take away by taxation 99 per cent of the net profits after the first 6 per cent. Further, we should forbid advertising to be counted as expense. Let them depend on that natural demand which they so earnestly appeal to.

By the means suggested we could keep it from growing. We might even put the prices so low that bootlegging would wither. Then the natural demand would be left as the only nourishment for the poison tree; and moral suasion, temperate teaching in schools, and the like, would have opportunity to take effect. No one would be left with an interest to pay for advertising. W. C. L.

Washington, D. C.

"Congress Must Not Adjourn"

Clearly, it would be a grave mistake for Congress to adjourn this summer. We must have as quick access to congressional action as do the British and French Parliaments. Overnight may come a change in the world situation requiring the exercise of legislative power. We may not be able to wait for the call of an extra session. The world moves too fast nowadays for that. And we cannot simply delegate all legislative power to one man while Congress disperses to the four corners of the land. . . .

We need a better anti-aircraft defense, more military and naval airplanes and pilots. . . .

We should, moreover, study once more our "neutrality" laws. Shall we continue to put obstacles in the path of the British and French? Shall we, too, be deluded by the conceptions of "neutrality" which have lately been evolved by isolationists in our midst, or shall we return to the international law of 1933 when it was lawful and proper for us to export our goods for credit to any part of the world? Shall we allow the fact that the British and French became bankrupt between 1920 and 1930, and hence could not pay us their debts, to interfere with private loans to the Allies that might have to be made now in our own self-interest? What would happen inside the United States if no bank or financial institution would ever lend money again to any individual business man who had been president of a company that went into receivership or bankruptcy? . . .

Today Great Britain and France are fighting with their backs to the wall. They cannot be aided by an expeditionary force from our America. We could be of no military aid to them, but we can help them by removing the restrictions on credit which we have placed upon them.—*United States News.*

"Our Sacred Will"

"We have assured all our immediate neighbors of the integrity of their territory as far as Germany is concerned. This is no hollow phrase; it is our sacred will."

Who said it? Adolf Hitler, in September, 1938.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The "War Loans" Again

The old theme of the United States dragged into the last European conflict because of its "war loans" has been revived by several members of the Senate. Mr. Johnson of California recalls the oft-quoted comment, "our heart is where our money is." . . .

The facts are all readily available. . . . Before the United States entered the war no public loans of any kind were made abroad by the American Government. Only private loans were made by individual American investors. Such loans amounted in round numbers to $2,250,000,000. Concerning these loans, there are two relevant factors to be noted: First, the greater part of them was secured by first-class collateral, consisting of American and other neutral securities, so that the investors did not need an Allied victory in order to be paid. Second, the national wealth of the United States in 1917 amounted to more than $200,000,000,000. If "our heart is where our money is," then our heart was in this country—on the side of the two hundred billions—and not in Europe, on the side of the two and a half billions. Any "economic" interpretation of history which suggests that we had a profit motive in risking two hundred dollars at home for the sake of protecting two and a half dollars abroad is on its face sheer nonsense.

The American people went to war in 1917 for publicly declared reasons of national safety and because they believed it to be to their best interests to do so. They must be tired of theories which picture them as either knaves or fools.—*New York Times.*